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1331. a. 8.

THE
AMERICAN CRITERION
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;
CONTAINING
THE ELEMENTS OF
PRONUNCIATION;
IN
FIVE SECTIONS.

FOR THE USE OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS AND
FOREIGNERS.

BY JAMES CARROL.



NEW-LONDON:
PRINTED BY SAMUEL GREEN,
1795.

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P R E F A C E.



OF all the languages ancient or modern, living or dead, there is none so capricious in its pronunciation as the English.

The pronunciation of the southern states of English America is almost as different from that of the New-England states, even among the learned, as any two dialects of the language of any illiterate nation can be supposed to be : and yet both those parts of America abound with men of bright genius, large mental capacities and profound learning. In Great-Britain the pronunciation is much more various than in America ; there being scarcely two Shires in which the English is pronounced according to the same dialect. But this is not all : the same person, both in England and America, pronounces differently when he reads, from what he does, when he converses ; even when the words, which he reads, and those by which he converses, are numerically and literally the same.

Were a person, who had always heard the English language elegantly spoken, but had never heard it read—to see and hear at the same time, an Englishman deliver, extempore, an oration ; and at another time to hear the same man without seeing him, read the same oration, written on paper ;—he would, without hesitation, conclude, that both the reader and the language were very different from what he had seen and heard in the former oration. In the latter case he would have the tympanum of his ear assaulted, almost incessantly, by the impertinent noise of a parcel of letters, which, in the former case, from respect to the speaker, were politely silent. But when the elegant speaker assumes the character of an inelegant reader, as in the latter case, and makes letters which are silent in the spoken language, sonant in the written language ; he must necessarily induce a person, who always heard the English language spoken, but never heard it, before this

time, read,—to take the written language not to be the same with, but very different from that which is spoken.

The reasons why he would take the written language to be a different language from that which is spoken, are these :—

1. He would hear a reader of the written language utter sounds which he never heard in the spoken language. For instance.—He would hear the reader pronounce that talk, which an extemporary speaker would pronounce tauk ; (the same may be observed of a great number of other words, in which an English reader generally sounds letters which ought to be silent) now though each of these two sounds signifies the same idea, which the other does, yet the sounds themselves are as different, as to absolute identity of sound, as the sound of the Latin word, crux, is from the English word, cross ; or the Greek word, gamos, from the English word, marriage ; or the Hebrew word, anak, from the English word, collar.

2. If the aforesaid person should hear an English oration spoken extempore, and should count the syllables it contained, and find the sum to be three thousand,—and should, afterward, hear the same oration read on paper, and should, at this time also, count the syllables read ; I think I may venture to affirm,—that he would find the latter sum to be greater than the former, by two hundred, at least. Here then, are two hundred sounds in the written, which are not heard in the spoken language. But this requires illustration. It is well known that an English reader pronounces one syllable more, in the past time and participle perfect, of all English regular verbs, than an extemporary speaker does ; except only when the present time or tense of the verb ends in d, or t : thus,—the word which the extemporary speaker pronounces tauk'd, the reader pronounces tal-ked : the latter utters two syllables, where the former utters but one ; and each of these, or both conjointly, are as different in sound as any two words of two different languages can be ;—I mean as to absolute identity of sound. The Greek word, gramma, and the English word, letter, are not more different, as to absolute identity of sound, than such words as tauk'd, tal-ked, chauk'd, chal-ked, lov'd, lov-ed, &c.

Therefore, I conclude, that the English language, as it

is spoken, differs as much, in many instances, from the same language, as it is read, as the Latin or Greek does from the English,—either as it is spoken or read. It may be asked, should those letters, which are not sounded in the spoken language, be expunged out of the written language?—I answer, by no means: for this would destroy its identity to the eye, as much as the difference of its pronunciation when spoken, from that of its pronunciation when read, destroys its identity to the ear.

The only method, I think, by which the English language can be reduced to an uniformity of pronunciation in reading and speaking, (and in these there should be a perfect uniformity in all languages)—is—1. To ascertain, by rules as general as possible, the different sounds of the English vowels, and also the different sounds of the same vowel, accordingly as it is followed by certain consonants.

2. To ascertain, by general rules, all the different sounds of the diphthongs and triphthongs.

3. The sounds of the consonants.

4. To point out, by general rules, the silent letters in the English language.

5. To point out, by general rules, the accented or most forcibly sounded letter in monosyllables;—and the accented letter,—or rather, the most forcibly sounded syllable of words exceeding one syllable.

All these I have attempted in the following Criterion of the English Language: and, I presume, the rules will be found to be as general as our capricious language will admit of.

The accentuation of the English language, even among the most learned dictionaries, is almost as different as the pronunciation of the spoken language is different from that of the written language, when read on paper, or in a book. You will not find two of the most eminent dictionaries who accent alike.

Is it not a fair, and, at the same time, an important question, to ask, What can be the cause of such a diversity in the pronunciation and accentuation of the same language by a people to whom it is vernacular?

Is not the following an adequate answer? namely, That though there may be several particular causes,—such as

the innovations of sciolists, or fops in learning; the ignorance of the first instructors of youth; and the consequent evil habits established: yet, the general cause is,—the want of a pronouncing and an accenting system of rules in the English language. You may ask me—Is your Criterion an infallible system of rules for the pronunciation and accentuation of the English language? I answer, It is more infallible,—or rather, more general, than any, or all the systems which I have seen, are, or can be maintained to be. At the same time, if the Criterion should be condemned, the condemnation must necessarily fall upon myself: for I have not been, in any capital point, assisted, knowingly, by any author living or dead.

My principal design, in the compilation of the system of rules contained in the following Criterion, was to facilitate the accurate pronunciation and accentuation of the English language to all those who are capable of reading it. Students, in English schools, who can read tolerably well, may, by such a system, and the explanations of their instructors, gain, in a few months, a greater knowledge of the pronunciation and accentuation of the English language, than they generally do during their natural life: except such as obtain a liberal education.

The method I would propose for the obtaining of this end, is the following: Let each student in a reading class have a Criterion: let the instructor order the class to read one and the same lesson in the Criterion, twice a day,—once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon; he, at the same time explaining the rules to the students. Let this practice be continued till the students shall be able to read the rules with propriety, and understand them well. Afterward, let the students be ordered, by the teacher, to get the rules by rote at leisure hours. Then let them be taught how to apply the rules in all applicable cases;—such as the ascertaining of the different sounds of the same vowel,—the similar sounds of different vowels accordingly as they are preceded or followed by such consonants or other vowels as are pointed out in the rules:—the sounds of the consonants:—the silent letters, and the accented letters and syllables of words.

By a method of this kind, the reading and speaking of the English language may be brought to an uniformity of

pronunciation, which surely ought to be the case in all languages.

Such instructors of youth as are but superficially acquainted with the English language, would, by studying, and afterwards explaining such a system of rules to their pupils, reap considerable advantage, by acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the pronunciation and accentuation of the language.

Foreigners, desirous to learn the language, would, I humbly conceive, be greatly benefited by such a system as I have drawn the outlines of, in the following Criterion.

If my plan should be approved of by better judges than myself, I design, by divine permission, to illustrate all the rules and exceptions in the Criterion, by an English spelling book.

To the five following sections I have subjoined an appendix, containing some necessary rules and illustrations. Particularly, I have pointed out and exemplified the meanings of many of the English, Latin, and Greek prepositions, prefixes, terminations and suffixes, used in the composition of pure English words, and in those borrowed from the Latin and Greek. This I have done for the benefit of such as have not received a liberal education, and for the use of the higher classes in English schools; which classes should be induced by their instructors, to get the meanings of those prepositions, prefixes, terminations and suffixes by rote, which would greatly hasten their acquisition of the meanings of compound words.

I am fully of opinion, that in half the time which youth go to English schools, after they are seven years of age, the double of that knowledge might be obtained, which is usually arrived at, by employing able teachers, and by their practising upon an improvement of the common method. But to point out such an improvement, would require a treatise: I shall only hint at one particular, namely, the method of instilling into youth the knowledge of the meaning of words. The method I would propose, is the following:—

Firstly. As soon as youth are capable of reading tolerably, they should be prevailed with to get the meanings of the prepositions, prefixes, terminations and suffixes by rote.

Secondly. They should be supplied with good dictionaries, all of one kind, which the instructors should teach them the use of, by shewing them how to find any word by its initial letters, and how to know the accented letter or syllable of any word,—how to pronounce it accurately, and if it be a compound or derivative word, how to explain it according to its preposition or prefix, or termination or suffix, or both, if it should happen to have both. Scott's pocket dictionary, will be found well adapted to the capacities of beginners, and Bailey's dictionary will be found to be excellent in explaining technical terms, and very abstruse words.

Thirdly. They should be excited to get by rote, the meanings of a few words every day, and to be examined concerning their proficiency, by the instructor, every Wednesday and Saturday.

Fourthly. After they shall have gotten to be considerably expert in using their dictionary, they should, once a day, at first, be made to explain such uncommon, or compound words as shall happen to be in their lesson, all the class reading by turns one after another : and after they shall have gotten to be pretty expert, they may be made to explain twice a day, once in the forenoon, and once in the afternoon. In order to perform this part well, which is a great excellency,—the students should be made to apply to their dictionaries, before they read, for the meaning of the abstruse words ; and when reading, to give the meaning of the abstruse word, immediately after it is read—in such a manner as not to destroy, but to elucidate the chain of ideas contained in the sentence, inserting the conjunction, or, between the abstruse word and its meaning. I shall illustrate my meaning by explaining the following passage according to the above direction.

The carnal contamination, inherent in the human species, and which we inherit by the lapse of our original parents, is so immensely great, that no power, short of that which is omnipotent, can impede its progress for any great duration of time.

Here follows the explanation according to the above direction :

The carnal [or fleshly] contamination [or defilement] inherent [or inhering] in the human species, [or kind]

and which we inherit [or possess] by the lapse [or fall] of our original [or first] parents, is so immensely [or unmeasurably] great, that no power, short of his, who is omnipotent, [or almighty] can impede [or stop] its progress [or advancement] for any great duration [or continuance] of time.

The word included between the hooks, and immediately following the conjunction, or, is the explanation of the word immediately preceding the hooks.

Fifthly. As soon as the students shall be able to explain the abstruse words of books composed in the common style, they should be made to read books composed in a more sublime or lofty style.

A plan of this kind practised upon, would in the compass of a year or two, give youth a greater knowledge of the English language, than they generally obtain in their life time ; except such as receive a liberal education,



THE
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English Language.

LANGUAGE is either vocal or written. Vocal language is a system or set of artificial sounds, called words, agreed upon by any particular nation or people, as signs of ideas or notions in the mind, in order to communicate their ideas, sentiments, or thoughts to each other, not only in the various concerns of common life; but also, in the several arts and sciences comprehensible by the human mind.

Written language is the expressing or delineating of vocal language, by characters called letters.

A letter is a representative of a certain sound, and, some times, the same letter, in different sit-

uations represents different sounds : thus, the letter, *a*, has a long and slender sound in tale ; an open sound, like the Italian *a*, in task ; a broad sound, like the German *a*, in tall ; and a short sound in fat.

Articulation is the forming of sounds by the human voice. Therefore,

An articulate sound is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

A vowel is a simple articulate sound, formed by the expiration or inspiration of the breath, and by the opening of the mouth in a particular manner.

A consonant is a letter, which cannot be sounded alone, but joined with a preceding or following vowel, it forms a compound articulate sound, by a particular motion and contact of the parts of the mouth.

Alphabet, is derived from alpha and beta, the two first letters of the Greeks, and signifies the arrangement and names of the letters used in any particular language.

The English Alphabet contains twenty-six letters, viz.—

A, a ; B, b ; C, c ; D, d ; E, e ; F, f ; G, g ; H, h ; I, i ; J, j ; K, k ; L, l ; M, m ; N, n ; O, o ; P, p ; Q, q ; R, r ; S, s ; T, t ; U, u ; V, v ; W, w ; X, x ; Y, y ; Z, z ; &c.

The English names of the letters are,—

A, bee, cee, dee, e, ef, gee, aitch, i, ja, ka, el, em, en, o, pee, cu, ar, ef, tee, u, vee, double u, ex, y, ez, and. The last character stands for a word.

The French names of the letters are,—

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, i,
aw, ba, fa, da, a, ef, zha, aush, ee,
I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
zhee, kaw, ell, em, en, o, pa, qu, er,
S, T, U, Y, Z, &,
efs, ta, u, ec grec, ez, et, before a vowel;
but pronounced a, before a consonant.

H is a guttural letter, that is, a letter sounded in the throat: it notes an aspiration or breathing; as, in house. It is frequently silent both at the beginning and end, and sometimes in the middle of words.

X is a double consonant; sometimes sounding like *cs* or *ks*, sometimes like *gs*: and at the beginning of some Greek and Persian words, like *z*. See section 3d, rule 14th.

The English alphabet is divided into vowels and consonants; and the consonants are subdivided into mutes, semivowels and liquids.

Seven of the letters are vowels, and may be sounded alone, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y* and *w*: the sound of *w*, is the same as *oo* in the word book; but the sound of *oo* in this word, is as simple as the sound of *a*, in the word man: therefore *w* is a vowel. If you substitute *oo* instead of *w* in the word, went, you will have the same sound; thus, *ooent*; and so of any other word, or place of any word, in which *w* is sounded.

The rest of the letters are consonants, which cannot be sounded without a vowel either preceding or following them.

Consonants, the names of which begin with a vowel ; are called semivowels, that is, half vowels ; as, *ef, el, em, &c.*

Consonants, the names of which end with a vowel, are called mutes ; as, *bee, cee, dee, &c.*

L, m, n, r, are called liquids, because of the easy, soft and flowing sound with which they smoothly glide away after a mute consonant in the same syllable ; as, *bl*, in bloom, *cr*, in crown, &c.†

I shall divide the following essay into five sections. In the first section I shall give general rules for the sounds of the vowels ; in the second, general rules for the sounds of the diphthongs and triphthongs ; in the third, general rules for the sounds of the consonants ; in the fourth, general rules for the pointing out of the silent letters used in the English language ; and in the fifth, general rules for the pointing out of the principal accented letters and syllables of words.

SECTION I.

Of the sounds of the vowels, when single.

The vowels, when single, represent thirteen different sounds, which are heard in the following words, viz.

Fat 1, fate 2 ; met 3, mete 4 ; pin 5, pine 6 ; not 7, note 8 ; cub 9, cube 10 ; far 11 ; fall 12 ; full 13.

† Note in the following essay, I note the accented letter or syllable, by this mark '.

The odd numbers 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, point out the short sounds, and the even numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, the long sounds of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, *o*, *u* respectively; No. 11, points out the open sound of *a*; and No. 13, that sound of *u* which is heard in the words full, pull, push, &c. This sound is the same as that of *oo* in the words fool, pool, &c.

The vowel *a*, represents four different, distinct sounds; namely, 1st, *a* short sound, as in fat; 2d, a long and slender sound, as in fate; 3d, an open sound, as in far; 4th, a broad sound, like the German *a*, as in fall. These sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

1st GENERAL RULE.

The vowel, *a*, retains its short sound,

1. When it ends an unaccented syllable; as in lu'-cra-tive, op'-ta-tive.

2. When it precedes one or more consonants in the same syllable; as in mat, match, rapt, shank, ab'-stract, at-tach', &c. Except when it immediately precedes such consonants as restrain it to its other sounds, which consonants are pointed out in the following members of this rule.

3. It retains its short sound, when it immediately precedes *dg*, *ng*, or *ps*, even when they are followed by *e* final; as, in bad'ge, chan'ge, col-lap'se, relap'se.

A retains its long and slender sound,

1. When it terminates an accented syllable; as, in fa'-ble, ta'-ble, dis-a'-ble, &c. Confe-

quently, it retains this sound, when it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *ea*, *eo*, *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, because in these situations it will be always accented; as, in *Med-i-ter-ra'n-can*, *tes-ta'-ceous*, *Gal-a'-tia*, *gla'-cies*, *ra'd-ji*, *ra'-tio*, *ra'd-ius*; except, *re-tal'iate*, *com-pan'ion*, and a few words borrowed from the Hebrew and Greek; as *Az-a-ri'ah*, *pan-a-ce'-a*, in which the *a*, preceding *ia* and *ea*, is short.

2. It retains its long and slender sound, when it immediately precedes a consonant followed by *e* final; as in *fate*, *mate*, *re-late*, *en-rage*, *except*, *have*, in which it is short.

3. It retains its long and slender sound, when it immediately precedes *th* or *st* immediately followed by *e* final; as in *bathe*, *swathe*, *haste*, *paste*, &c.

A retains its open sound in monosyllables, when it immediately precedes *st*, *ff*, *r* single, and *r*, *s*, or *f* followed by any other consonant; as, in *shaft*, *graff*, *far*, as *sharp*, *snarl*, *parse*, *past*, *ask*, *grasp*, &c. And when it immediately precedes *ch* or *th*, not followed by *e* final; as in *branch*, *bath*, &c. Also, when it immediately precedes *nce*, *nt*, *b*, *lf*, *lve*, *lm*; as in *glance*, *grant*, *ah*, *calf*, *calve*, *psalm*, *palm*: except when *w* or *qu* precedes *a*, in any of these situations, for then, *a* will have its broad sound; as, in *war*, *wasp*, *quart*, *qualm*, &c. The word *valve*, in which *a* has its short sound, is also an exception to this rule.

A will generally have its open sound in the compounds and derivatives of the several sorts of

monosyllables pointed out in this rule ; as, afar, ingraft, grafting, sharply, branching, dancing, psalmist, calmly, embalming, calfish, &c. Except when *a*, immediately precedes a single *r*, in a foregoing syllable, and *r*, begins the next following syllable ; *a*, in this case, will have its short sound ; thus, though *a* has its open sound in bar, it will have its short sound in barrel, barrier, barrow : or, if a vowel begins the next following syllable, *a* will have its short sound ; as in baronet. *A* retains its broad German sound in all monosyllables, in which it immediately precedes the consonants *ll*, *ld*, *lk*, *lt*, as, in ball, fall, bald, scald, talk, walk, malt, salt ; except shall, shalt, in which it has its short sound. It has its broad sound, also, in all the compounds and derivatives of these sorts of monosyllables ; as, in almighty, although, albeit, also, almost, altogether, already, recal, calling, talking, scalding, maltster, malting, &c. It has its broad sound also in the last syllable but one of foreign proper names ending in *aus* ; as, Stanislaus ; except Greek ones. And when *a* immediately precedes *l*, in the first syllable of all proper and common names derived from the Saxon, Teutonic, or low-Dutch ; as, in Alfred, Aldred, Aldgate, Aldulph, Aldingham, Aldersgate, Wallingford, Alface ; Alder, Alderman, Almanac, Balsam, Baltic, Baltimore, Albany, Halley, Halsted, Halfey, Palsgrave, Baldwin, Halberd, Spalding, Malden, Marlborough : except when *e* silent follows *al* in the first syllable ; as in Alesbury, &c.

A has its broad sound, also, in the following words, viz. palsy, palter, paltry, palfry, psalter, psaltery, Gilgal, Bengal, Salisbury, Malbone, Malby, altar, exalt, alter: and in their compounds and derivatives; as re-exalt, alterant, altering, alterable, &c. In most other cases, *a* retains either its short, long, or open sound.*

2. *A* retains its broad sound when it is written immediately between *w*, *wb*, *qu*, and any one or two consonants, in all syllables which do not end in *e* final, and which are not derived from such, the consonants *ck*, *g* and *x*, and the word *wafer*, excepted; as, in war, wasp, warm, warn, wander, was, water, wanton, warrant, wharf, what, quart, quantity, quarrel, quarry, quash, squash, &c.

The vowel *e* represents four different sounds, namely, *e* short, *e* long, *a* long, and *u* short, which are pointed out in the following general rule.

2d GENERAL RULE.

E retains its short sound when it immediately precedes one or two consonants in the same syllable not followed by *e* final; as, in bet, fret, best,

* Unskilful teachers of youth, not knowing, or, at least, not attending to the different sounds of the vowel *a*,—which depend on the consonants following it, have suffered their pupils to fall into a very awkward pronunciation of *al*, at the beginning and end of words of more syllables than one: such words as alphabetical, they frequently pronounce thus, awlphabeticawl;—whereas, by the above rule, *a* before *l*, in all such words, has its short sound,

fresh; and in all syllables in which it is unaccented; as, in per'-se-cute, pen'-e-trate, &c.

E retains its long sound in all syllables in which it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *e* final and silent; as, in here, mere, complete, except the words there, where, and the French word *tete*, and their compounds, viz. thereof, therefore, whereof, whereby, &c. in which it sounds like *a* long; it retains its long sound also in such English monosyllables in which it is both final and sonant at the same time; as, in he, me, she, the, we, ye, be, and when it terminates an accented syllable; as re-ple'-tion, con-cre'-tion, Cy-re'ne; in Latin and Greek words ending in *es*, *e* is generally long in this termination; as, in ab-o-ri-gin-es, as-phal-ti-tes, &c.

E sounds like *u* short in her, herd, and their compounds, herself, herdsman: and some sound *e* like *u* short in all syllables in which it immediately precedes *r*; as person, perfect; they pronounce purson, purfect; but this is very improper, and, I think, tends to increase the irregularities of the language.

The vowel *i* has four sounds, namely, *i* short; as in pin; *i* long; as in pine; the sound of *u* short; as in fir; the sound of *e* long; as in machine. These sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

3d GENERAL RULE.

I retains its short sound when it immediately

precedes one or two consonants in the same syllable ; as in tin, sin, link, innocent, bilge, inkstand, &c. Except verbs, in which it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *e* final as, in dine, confine, recite, reconcile. It retains its short sound in common nouns and adjectives exceeding one syllable terminating in *ice*, *ise*, *ive*, *ine*, *ite*, and *ile* ; as in office, apprentice, treatise, mortise, creative, sportive, genuine, heroine, juvenile, volatile, opposite, perquisite ; but verbs in these terminations generally sound *i* long ; as entice, sacrifice, advise, criticise and their derivatives ; as in advising, criticising, &c.

I retains its long sound in proper nouns, and adjectives derived from common nouns from the latin ; as in constantine, palestine, carmine, canine, vulpine, vulterine, saturnine. The names of tribes, sects or parties in *ite*, sound *i* long ; as in Levite, Jacobite, Moabite, &c. Except hypocrite, Jesuite, parasite, in which it sounds short.

I retains its long sound when it is immediately preceded by any consonant and at the same time, immediately followed by the consonants *gb*, *ght*, *gm*, *gn*, *ld*, or *nd* ; as in high, nigh, might, right, paradigm, sign, design, mild, wild, find, mind ; except the noun wind, in which *i* is short. It is long in all monosyllables in which it precedes *e* final, or any single consonant followed by *e* final ; as in die, lie, hive, drive ; except give, live, sieve, and their compounds and derivatives, in which it sounds short. It retains its long sound in all syllables in which it carries

the accent ; as in pi'nt, whi'lst, cli'mb, pli'ant, refi'ne, and at the end of Latin words though not accented ; as, in appii, horatii, philippi : also, when it is written before another vowel instead of *y* long ; as in signified, signifieth, multiplies, multipliable from multiply.

I sounds like *u* short when it is written between a preceding consonant and *r* in the same syllable ; as in sir, shirt, bird, firmament : there are however some exceptions to this rule.

I when accented, in words borrowed from the French language, sounds like *e* long ; as in machi'ne, magazi'ne, quaranti'ne ; but when unaccented it sounds like *i* short ; as in chica'ne, chev'eril.

Note, *i* always retains its short sound when it precedes one or two consonants followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or *iu* ; as, in judicial, viciate, omniscience, resilient, mission, vision, arminius, filius.

The vowel *o* has four different sounds, viz.—
O short ; as in not, *o* long as note ; the sound of *u* short ; as in won, and the sound of *u* long ; as in move : these sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

4th GENERAL RULE.

O retains its short sound when it immediately precedes, in the same syllable, a single consonant not followed by *e* final ; as in got, hot, blot-ter : except in the situations of *o*, pointed out in the following paragraphs of this rule, in which it retains its other sounds. It retains its

short sound, also, when it immediately precedes two or more consonants in the same syllable, whether they are followed by *e* final or not;—as in loft, lost, dodge, gorge, north: except as before. It is short when it ends an unaccented syllable; as pil'-lo-ry, can'-o-py.

O retains its long sound when it immediately precedes a single consonant in the same syllable followed by a silent *e* final; as in note, vote, denote, revoke; and in Job, a proper name, though it ends not in *e* final: likewise, in monosyllables, when it immediately precedes *ll*, *ld*, *tt*; as in toll, poll, bold, scold, bolt, colt, and in their compounds, and derivatives, as in boldface, scolding, &c. Also, in bolster, holster, doft, host, most, post, borne, torn, sworn, ford, sword and their compounds, and derivatives: it always retains its long sound when it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *ea*, *eo*, *eu*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *iu*; as in hyperborean, arboreous, castoreum, armorial, quotient, glorious, clodius: except in words borrowed from the Hebrew, and Greek, in which *e* and *i*, before another vowel generally carry the accent; as in Mori'ah, ori'on, &c.—Lastly it is long in all syllables in which it carries the accent; as in diplo'ma, hero'ic, and when it ends the first syllable of a word; as in molest.

O sounds like *u* short, in all syllables in which it is written between a preceding *w* and the consonant *n* or *r*, not followed by *e* final; as in won, wonder, world, worm, worship: except when *s*, immediately precedes *w*; as in sworn,

sword, in which it retains its long sound : also, it sounds like *u* short in above, dove, glove, love, shovel, shove, come, done, monk, month, money, monger, mongrel, monkey, Monday, some, ton ; and sometimes in the syllable *com*, when *m*, *b*, *f*, or *p*, immediately follows it, as in command, combatant, comfort, compass, company, &c. And in their compounds and derivatives ; as in welcome, undone, monthly, monkish, commandment, comfortable, &c. Also, in the terminations *om*, *on*, and *op* ; as in gammon, gallon, gallop, and in *oth* and *or* ; as in other, labor.

O sounds like *u* long or *oo* in book, in the words do, prove, lose, tomb, womb, woman, who, whose, whom, wolf ; in the first syllable of the word bosom, and in on, terminating some words borrowed from the French ; as in galton, Miquelon, Poltron, Ponton, &c.

Note, *o* sounds like *i* short in women.

U represents three different distinct sounds, viz. *u* short ; as in cub ; a long diphthongal sound like *eu* or *eo* ; as in cube, and a long sound like *oo* ; as in full ; these sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

5th GENERAL RULE.

U retains its short sound when it precedes in the same syllable, a single consonant not followed by a silent *e* final ; as in bud, bur, cur, burden, bundle, and when it precedes, in the same syllable, two or more consonants, whether fol-

lowed by a silent *e* final or not ; as in bulk, bunch, bulge, urge, puncheon, indulge : except the situations of *u*, pointed out in the following paragraphs of this rule, in which it retains its other sounds.

U retains its long diphthongal sound like *eu* or *oo*, when it is accented in the first syllable of a word, and not preceded by any consonant ; as in ùn-ion, ù-ni-ty, pronounced eon-ion, eoo-nity ; also, when it is accented and preceded by a silent or sounding *b*, as in hù-mor, hù-man, pronounced eoo-mor, heoo-man ; and in all syllables in which it is accented and immediately preceded by any consonant, except *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, or *z* ; as in cùre, fùse, mùte, mù-sic, pù-ri-ty, se-cù-ri-ty, im-pùgn, ex-pùgn, op-pùgn, &c. It retains this long diphthongal sound, when immediately preceded by any consonant, except the last excepted ones, even in the unaccented terminations ure, uge, ule, ute ; as in ep'icure, sub'terfuge, rid'icule, per'secute ; except when the accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding the termination ; as in ref'uge, fer'rule, in which case, the *u* has the short sound. It has the short diphthongal sound of *eu* or *oo*, when it ends an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time, immediately preceded by any consonant, except those before excepted ; as in oc'cu-pant, oc'-cu-py, &c.

U has the long sound of *oo*, when it is immediately preceded by *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, or *t*, and is, at the same time followed in the same syllable, by a single consonant and a silent *e* final ; as in duke, Luke, nude, rude, tune, conduce, conclude, in-

trade, inure, presume, constitute; except when the accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding *u*, for then the *u* will have its short sound; as in créature na'ture, fa'ilure, nur'ture; except also, when the termination *ure* follows *s* or *ss*, in words exceeding one syllable, the *u* sounds like *eu* or *yu* short; as in pleasure, treasure, pressure, and also after *z*; as in azure; but in the adjective sure, and such of its compounds and derivatives as retain *e* final, *u* sounds like *eu* or *yu* long; thus, sure, assure, insure, surely, surety, suretyship, are pronounced syure, assyure, insyure, syurely, &c.

U, sounds like *oo* long, in all syllables in which it is accented, and at the same time, immediately preceded, in the same syllable, by any of the forementioned consonants, or by *z*; as in du'ty, lu'minous, nu'merous, ru'minate, su'icide, tu'mult, Zu'ma, &c. pronounced dooty, loominous, noomerous, &c.*

U retains this sound, also, in bull, bullock, bulrush, bulwark, bullet, bully, bullion, bush, bushel, ambush, cushion, butcher, full, pull, pul-

C

* I would remark here, that the dialect of the southern states, is an universal exception to this part of the rule. For, when *d, l, n, r, s, t* or *z*, precedes *u* in the same syllable, they sound it like *oo* or *yu*; thus, duty, luminous, tune, they pronounce dyuty, lyuminous, tyune. This part of the rule I have founded on the dialect of the New-England states, which, in general, I prefer to every other English dialect.

let, pulley, pulpit, put, pudding, push, puss, and in their compounds and derivatives.

Note, *u* sounds like *e* short in bury, like *i* short in busy, also in their compounds and derivatives.

Y has three different sounds, viz. The sound of *i* long ; as in by ; the sound of *i* short ; as in pigmy, and the sound of *e* short ; as in young, yon, glory, penny ; pronounced eoung, eon, glo-re, pen-ne ; these sounds are pointed out in the following general rule.

6th GENERAL RULE.

Y sounds like *i* long at the end of all monosyllables when it is not immediately preceded by another vowel ; as in by, thy, why, &c. except my when unemphatical. Always in the syllables fy and ply ; as in sig'nify, mul'tiply, &c. [except panoply only, in which it sounds like *e* short ;] and occupy, prophesy, and their compounds and derivatives, and in all compounds and derivatives of monosyllables ending in *y*, not preceded by any other vowel ; as in by-word, hereby, thereby, crying, flying, drying, &c. Also, in all monosyllables in which it is followed by *e* ; as in dye, eye ; except ye. Lastly, in all syllables in which it immediately precedes a single consonant followed by *e* final ; as in lyre profelyte, and in all syllables in which it is accented ; as in deny', decry', elpy', rely', &c. And when it ends the first syllable of a word, whether it be accented or not ; as in mythol'ogy, gyra'tion, &c.

Note, the long sound of *i* and *y* is a diph-

thong, it is the same as the sound of *a* open immediately followed, in the same breath, by the short sound of *e*; thus, *by*, *why*, are pronounced, *bae*, *whae*, founding the *a* open, as in *ask*.

Y retains its short sound like *i*, when it immediately precedes, in the same syllable, one or more consonants; as in *syn-tax*, *sys-tem*, *E-gypt*; except when a silent *e* final follows a single consonant preceded in the same syllable, by *y*; as in *gyre*, *an'-o-dyne*, &c.

Y, in the beginning and end of words or syllables, and when it constitutes an unaccented syllable itself sounds like *e* short; as in *you*, *be-yon'd*, *ho'ly*, *bo'ny*, *a-nal'-y-sis*, *pol'-y-gon*, pronounced *eou*, *be-eond*, *ho-le*, *bo-ne*, *a-nal-e-sis*, *pol-e-gon*. The cases, pointed out in the two former paragraphs, in which *y* retains its other sounds are exceptions to this rule. It has the sound of *e* short in the diphthong *oy*, as in *boy*, *toy*, and in the adverb *ay*, signifying *yes*; but in other diphthongs it is silent,, except in *uy*, which is sounded as *y* long.†

W has but one sound, which is the same as the sound of the English *oo*, the French *ou* or the

† It may not be amiss to observe, that most teachers of youth permit their pupils, when spelling, to sound *y* in all syllables like *i* long, whether an accurate pronunciation will admit of this sound or not; by which mean, they become habitually inaccurate in pronunciation, more especially when they read. By the common method of spelling, the pupil sounds *y* in *glory* and *glorify* alike, which is very erroneous: the sound of *y* in *glory*, is as different from the sound of *y*, in *glorify*, as the short sound of *e*, is

Italian *u*; as in wander, wanton, &c. Pronounced ooan-der, ooan-ton.

SECTION II.

Of Diphthongs.

A diphthong is the meeting together of two vowel characters in the same syllable, as of *au* in author.

There are two sorts of diphthongs; proper and improper.

A proper diphthong is the meeting together of two vowel characters in the same syllable forming a compound sound of both expressed in one breath; as *oi* in coin, *oy* in boy, *ou* in stout.

An improper diphthong is the meeting together of two vowels in the same syllable when but one only is sounded; as *oa*, in boat, *ea* in fear, in which the vowels *o* and *e* only are sounded.

The diphthongs peculiar to the English language and those borrowed from other languages are the following, viz. *aa*, *ae*, *oe*, *ai*, *ay*, *au*, *aw*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ey*, *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, *oo*, *oa*, *oi*, *oy*, *ou*, *ow*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uy*, *ya*, *ye*, *yi*, *yo*, *wa*, *we*, *wi*, *wo*.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The diphthong *aa* is not found in any En-

different from the long sound of *i*. Such words should be thus spelled, viz. *g, l, o, glo, r, y, re, glory*, sounding the *y* like *e* short: again, *g, l, o, glo, r, i, ri, glori, f, y, fi, glorify*, sounding the *y* like *i* long. This observation may be applied to the different sounds of the other vowels.

glish word now used except in *ba'a* the cry of a sheep, in which it has the sound of *a* open : it is found in some Hebrew proper names of the old and new testaments, in which it sounds like *a* short ; as in *Ba'laam*, *Ca'naan*, *I'saac*,

2. *Æ* and *œ* are Latin diphthongs, which sound like *e* long ; as in *Cæ'sar* *Cœ'liac* ; instead of these the English generally write *e* ; as in *Ce'sar*, *economy*.

Oe, at the end of English words, sound like *o* long ; as in *foe*, *roe*, *doe*, *foe*, *toe* : except *canoe*, *shoe*, in which they sound like *eo* or *u* long in full, they have this sound also in Low Dutch words ; as in *Helvoet*, &c. *Æ* make two syllables in aerial.

3. *Ai* and *ay*, in pure English words and in words borrowed from the French, sound like *a* long ; as in *bait*, *complain*, *say*, *delay* ; except the termination *ain* unaccented, in which the diphthong *ai* sounds like *i* short ; as in *cer'tain*, *cap'tain*, *moun'tain*, &c.

In the Hebrew and Greek proper names of the holy scriptures, the diphthong *ai* not followed in the same syllable by a consonant, has the sound of *a* open, followed in the same breath, by the sound of *e* short ; as in *Bebai'*, *Cai'aphas*, *Cai'-nan*, *Achai'a*, *Bethsai'da*, &c.† But when followed in the same syllable by a consonant, it sounds like *a* long ; as in *Abigail*.

C 2

† Illiterate people, not knowing this rule, pronounce such scripture proper names, very erroneously,

The diphthongs *au* and *aw* sound like *a* broad; as in *cause*, *pause*, *applaud*, *law*, *saw*, *dawn*: except *aunt*, *taunt*, *flaunt*, *taunt*, *haunch*, *draught*, *laugh*, in which the diphthong *au* sounds like *a* open; and *laundry*, *laundress*, *jaundice*, *gauntlet*, *sausage*, in which it sounds like *a* short, and in *gauge* and its compounds and derivatives, it sounds like slender *a* long; *aw* sound like *a* short in *Lawrence*. *Au* are separated in *Ar-che-la'-us*, *Em-ma'-us*, *Ca-per-na'-um*, *Stan-is-la'-us*, *U-la-dis-la'-us*.

In French words *au*, and *eau* accented, sound like *o* long; as in *bureau'* *Beau'fort*: pronounced *buro'* *Bo'fort*; but when not accented they sound like *o* short; as in *debauchee'*, *Beau-ma'ris*, &c.

4. The diphthongs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo* and *ie*, when accented, sound like *e* long; as, in *e'ar*, *fe'ar*, *appe'ar*, *bee'n*, *betwee'n*, *ce'il*, *ne'if*, *dece'it*, *conce'ive*, *fe'off*, *pe'ople*, *brie'f*, *chief'*, *relie've*, *retrie've*, &c. But when the accent falls on the consonant immediately following any of them, or on some other syllable of the word, they sound like *e* short; as in *bread'*, *head'*, *instead'*, *ser'geant*, *he'ifer*, *for'feit*, *jeop'ard*, *Leon'ard*, *frien'd*, *mis'chief*, &c. Except that the diphthong *ei*, when accented, will sound like *a* long, and when not accented like *i* short, in all words in which it is immediately followed by the consonants *gh*, *gn*, *n* or *r*; as in *ei'ght*, *fre'ight*, *nei'ghbor*, *dei'gn*, *rei'gn*, *skei'n*, *scei'ne*, *hei'nous*, *he'ir*, *the'ir*, also in *veil*, and in the compounds and derivatives of all such words. *Ee*,

in High and Low Dutch sound like *a* long; as in Beekman: and *ei* like *i* long, in High and Low Dutch words; as in Arnheim, Holstein, &c.

In the following words *ei* are not accented, and therefore, by the rule, sound like *i* short, viz. for'eign, for'eigner, sov'ereign, sov'ereignty, sov'-ereignly. Except hei'gh-ho, hei'ght, flei'ght, in which *ei* sound like *i* long, and tein't, in which they sound like *i* short.

ie at the end of English words sound like *i* long, as in die, lie, fie, hie, pie, untie, &c. And like *e* long, at the end of French words, as in financier, sortie.

When the diphthongs *eu*, *ue*, *ew*, are preceded in the same syllable by *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, or *z*, they sound like *oo* or *u*, long in full; as in deuce, neuter, due, pursue, blue, virtue, grew, new, flew, Zeugma: except *sew*, *sewer*, pronounced so', fo'er: and *shew* ought to be pronounced and written *show*: except when it may happen to favor the rhyme in poetry by its other sound.— But when these diphthongs are preceded by any other consonant, they sound like *oo* or *e* short followed by the long sound of *u* in full; as in feud, cue, *few*, *mew*, *pew*: also, when they begin a word or are preceded by *b*; as, in Eu'rope, Euphra'tes, Ewe, Ew'ing a fir name, ew'er a spout, or jug for water, hue, hew, &c.

The diphthong *ey*, at the end of monosyllables, sounds like *a* long; as in prey, they, whey: except *key*, in which it sounds like *e* long, and *eye*, in which it sounds like *i* long: it sounds like *a* long, also, when it is accented in words exceed-

ing one syllable; as, in obey', purvey'or, purvey'ance, survey', survey'or; but in unaccented syllables, when it is immediately preceded by *a*, *k*, *l* or *n*, it sounds like *e* short; as in cla'ey tur'key pul'ley, hon'ey, mon'ey, and in glu'ey. It sounds like *i* long in hey'-day.

Since words ought to be divided according to the most accurate pronunciation, and, also, according to the general analogy of sounds of the same or like kind; the following general rule will, I presume be found useful, viz.

6. When any of the consonants *d*, *f*, *ch*, *ph*, *sh*, *th*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *nt*, *st*, *rt*, *xt*, *t*, *v*, *x*, or *z*, immediately precede any of the diphthongs *ea*, *eo*, *en*, *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io* or *iu* unaccented, the sound of the preceding consonant should terminate the syllable immediately preceding the diphthong, and the *e* or *i* of the diphthong should be sounded like initial *y*, in the word *yon*, conjointly with the next sounding vowel of the diphthong; as in lin'-eal, hid'-eous, punch'-eon, per'-f-eus, court'-eous, bou'-nt-eous, co-los'-s-ean, Phi-la-del'-phia, pa-ro'-ch-ial cu'-sh-ion, con-ve'-n-ient, ses'-s-ion, Scyth'-ian, mix'-t-ion, com-mix'-t-ion, ver'-s-ion, ten'-s-ion, fa'-v-ior, flux'-ion, Ge'-n-ii, Ra'-d-ii, gla'-z-ier, bal'-t-ion, chris'-t-ian, cou'-rt-ier, beau'-t-eous, du'-t-eous.

As this rule supposes the diphthongs to be unaccented, most of the Hebrew proper names of the scripture, and of the common and proper names borrowed from the Greek are exceptions; because, in those names, the *e* and *i* which begin the forementioned diphthongs, are generally

accented, and therefore are separated in sound from the following vowel ; as in Chal-de'-a, Ju-de'-a, She-ba-ni'-ah ; i-de'-a Me-de'-a, Tha-li'-a, and in the derivatives of such as have any ; as in Chal-de'-an, Ju-de'-an, i-de'-al ; but when *e* or *i* are not accented in words borrowed from the Greek and Hebrew, they may form a diphthong with a following vowel, when they are preceded by *d*, *ch*, *l*, or *n* ; as in Gi-d'-eon, Mel-chiz-e-dech'-ian, Ga-ma'-l-iel, Dan'-iel ; Chil'-iad, Zo'-d-iac, pro-so'-d-ial, Ca-me'-l-eon, Chil'-iaft, Cor-ne'-l-ius, chi'-lon : also, in some Greek words after *s* ; as in Pro-so-no-ma's-ia, An-ti-no-ma's-ia, and in Pro-so-po-poe'-ia, &c.

Another exception to the foregoing rule, is, when *nt*, *t* or *rt* are preceded, in the same syllable, by a single vowel, only, *t*, at the same time, immediately preceding any of the diphthongs beginning with *i*, the *t* in this case, must not be separated from *i* ; but joined to it, sounding both like *sh* conjointly with the following vowel ; as in men'-tion, Pon'-tius, par'tial.

7. The diphthong *oo* represents three different sounds : 1stly, that of *u* short ; as in blood, flood foot, only : 2dly, that of *o* long, in door, floor, only, and 3dly, that of *u* long in full, in all other words ; as in brood, cook, root. This diphthong sounds like *o* long in Low Dutch words ; as in Bergen-op-zoom.

8. The diphthong *oa* sounds like *o* long ; as in boat, goat, moat, soap : except broad, abroad, groat, in which it sounds like *au* in fraud.

9. The diphthongs *oi* and *oy* always sound as

in coin, boy : except in tortoise, connoisseur, reconnoitre, turquoise, porpoise ; in the first two words *oi* found like *i* short, in the second two like *a* long, and in the last word like *u* short.

As there is frequent occasion to read both proper and common names used in foreign countries ; and as it would be more agreeable to pronounce them properly than improperly, in order to be understood by the natives of those countries ; I shall scatter a few hints through this essay for that purpose, such as the following.

The diphthong *oi*, in the French termination *oir*, or *oire*, sounds nearly like the syllable *wa*, in the English word water ; as in mouchoir, a handkerchief ; oratoire, oratory ; Loire, a river in France : pronounced mooshwar, oratwar, &c.

When this diphthong terminates a French word, it sounds like *o* immediately followed by the sound of *a* open ; as in roi, a king ; loi, law ; moi, I or me : pronounced roa, loa, moa. It has this sound, also, in the following national denominations of persons, ending in the termination *ois*, in which the *s* is silent, viz. Bava^{rois}, of Bavaria, or a Bavarian ; Dano^{is}, Danish, or a Dane ; Hongro^{is}, a Hungarian ; Liegeo^{is}, of Liege, or a Liege^{an} ; Swe^{dois}, or Sue^{dois}, Swedish, or a Swede ; Hesso^{is}, a Hessian ; Geno^{is}, a Genoese ; Genevo^{is}, of Geneva, or Genevian ; Gaulo^{is}, Gallic, or a Gaul ; Carthagino^{is}, a Carthaginian ; Chino^{is}, a Chinese ; Siamois, of Siam, or a Siamese ; Blois. — Récroⁱ, Foix, and all names of cities and towns in France, ending in *oi*, *oie*, or *ois*, and also, the christening name François, Francis, and

Lacroix, a fir-name. The letter following the diphthong in these terminations is always silent.

This diphthong, in the termination *ois*, sounds like *a* slender, as in fate, in the following national denominations, viz. Anglois, English; Francois, French; Ecoffois, Scotch; Irlandois, Irish; Hollandois, Dutch; Polonois, Polish, or a Pole; Milanois, a Milanese; Lionois, one of Lyons; Bearnois, a native of Bearn; Bourbonnois, an inhabitant of Bourbon; Orleanois, one of Orleans; Nivernois, one of Nevers; Soissonnois, one of Soissons; Ferrarois, one of Ferrara.

Oi or *oy* before a vowel, in a French word, sound like *oa* immediately followed by the initial sound of *y* in the word yon; as in voyant, or volant, seeing; joyeux, or joieux, glad: pronounced voayaw, zhoayeu.

10. The diphthong *ou* has six different sounds. 1st, Its general sound like *a* broad followed, in the same breath, by the sound of *oo* or *u* long in full; as in bough, doubt, doughty, slough, plough, droughth, vouchsafe, bound, cloud, loud, proud; and in all English words in which it is followed by *d*, *n*, *s*, or *t*: except a few.

2d, The sound of *a* broad, when it precedes *gh*; as in brought, fought.

3d, The sound of *o* long, when this diphthong is immediately followed by *ld*, or *lt*; as in bould, moult, coult, poultry, shoulder, mould: except could, should, would, in which it sounds like *oo* or *u* long in full. It has the sound of *o* long in four, fourth, gourd, dough, though, mourn, pour, court, source, course, soul.

4th, It sounds like *o* short, in cough, hough, trough, Gough, a fir name of men, or maiden name of women; and in the termination *ough*, in words exceeding one syllable; as in borough, furlough, thorough: except enough, in which it sounds like *u* short,

5th, It sounds like *oo* or *u* long in full, in most words borrowed from the French; as in group, soup, tour, amour, accoutre, furtout, and in the English words bouse, bourne, through, uncouth.

6th, It sounds like *u* short, when it is immediately followed, in the same syllable, by *p*, *r* or *s*, in words exceeding one syllable; as in couple, courage, courtesy, courtesan, favour, labour,* cousin, famous, boisterous; and in the syllable mouth, when it terminates proper names; as in Dartmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth; also in chough, rough, tough, enough, country, double, doublet, trouble, southward, southern, southerly, touch. French words and derivatives from primitives in which this diphthong has its other sounds are generally exceptions to the first part of this 6th rule. In pure French words this diphthong sounds like *oo* in book.

* Almost all our words ending in *our*, were originally borrowed from the Latin language, in which they all end in *or*, and no sufficient reason can be assigned for the insertion of the *u* in the termination *our*. It is evident that the diphthong *ou* never has its proper English sound in this termination, in words exceeding one syllable; the insertion of the *u*, therefore, serves no other purpose, than to destroy, to the eye at least, the origin of such words: I would therefore, recommend, that words, borrowed from any language, retain their original orthography.

11. The diphthong *ow* has two sounds: 1st, Its long proper diphthongal sound like *ou* in bound; and 2d, Its sound like *o* long or short, accordingly as it is accented, or not accented.

1st, It retains its long proper diphthongal sound, in all words in which it is immediately followed by *d, l, n, f* or *z*; as in crowd, powder, owl, howl, crown, drown, browse, towz; except in the compounds and derivatives of words in which it has its sound like *o* long or short, and bowl, prowl, cowl; in the two first it sounds like *o* long, in the third like *oo* or *u* long in full. It has this proper diphthongal sound, also, in the first syllable of words not compounded, or derived of primitives in which it has the sound of *o* long or short; as in bower, power, shower, &c. except fro'wer.

2d, It has the sound of *o* long in the monosyllables blow, crow, flow, grow, know, low, mow, owe, row, own, sow, snow, stow, flow, strow, tow, trow, throw, bow to shoot with, glow, show, prow; but in some of these used as different parts of speech, or in a different signification, it has its long diphthongal sound;—thus, bow, to shoot with, and bow, an act of reverence, are both nouns; but of different significations; and bow, to bend, is a verb,—in the two latter, *ow* have their proper long diphthongal sound. The same may be observed of the verb sow, to scatter, and the noun sow, a female swine; and of the verb mow, to cut down grass, and the noun mow, a stack of hay. In all other

monosyllables, *ow* have their proper long diphthongal sound.

Ow sound like *o* short in the unaccented terminations *bow*, *dow*, *low*, *now*, and *row*, in words exceeding one syllable ; as in *elbow*, *window*, *willow*, *winnow*, *marrow*, &c. And their long diphthongal sound in *avow*, *allow*, *enow*, *endow*, and in their compounds and derivatives.

12. When any of the diphthongs *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uy*, come immediately after *g*, *q*, or *f*, the diphthong being at the same time followed by a consonant after *g* or *f*, the *u* sounds like *w* or *oo*, and the other vowel retains its long or short sound accordingly as it is accented or not ; as in *language*, *languish*, *languor* : except *guard*, *guess*, *guest*, *guide*, *guile*, *guilt*, *guise*, *guild*, *guinea*, *guitar*, *guardant*, *guarantee*, *guaranty*, *Guernsey*, *Guerdon*, *guilder*, *guidon*, and their compounds and derivatives, in all which the *u* is silent, and serves only to give the *g* its hard sound. But when *ue* end a word after *g*, they are silent ; as in *tongue*, *rogue*, *harangue* : except in *ague*, *argue*, *Montague*, in which the *u* is sounded, and *e* silent. Examples of these diphthongs after *q* ; viz. *Quart*, *quell*, *quiet* *banquer*, : except *quote* *quota*, *quotient*, *quoth*, *quotidian*, *quorum*, and most words borrowed or derived from the French ; as in *masquerade*, *quadrille*, *conquer*, *liquor*, &c. in which *u* is silent, and *q* sounds like *k* ; but when *ue* end a word after *q*, they are both silent, and *q* sounds like *k* ; as in *anti'que*, *burles'que*, *mos'que*, *obli'que*, *vis'que*, &c. After *f* ; as in *sua'sion*, *persua'de*, *persua'sion*, *dissua'de*, *dis-*

su'sion, *assu*'ge, *su*'vi; but when *ue* end a word after *s*, the *e* is silent; as in *su*'e, *pursu*'e.

When *ui* immediately precede *c*, *f* or *t*, in the same syllable, and at the same time immediately follow *l*, *r* or *s*, they sound like *oo* or *u* long in full; as in *flu*'ice, *cru*'ise, *fru*'it, *recru*'it, *su*'it, *pursu*'it: in *pursuivant ui* sound like *i* short.

When *ui* follow *c*, *b* or *g*, in the same syllable, they sound like *i* short, if they be followed by a consonant in the same syllable; as in *biscui*'t, *circui*'t, *bu*'ld, *gui*'lt, : after *j*, they sound like *oo*, or *eu* in *feud*; as in *juice*, *juicy*, *verjuice*. *Ua* sound like *ya*, in *u*'s-ual, *ca*'sual, *vi*'s-ual, and their derivatives. *Uy* sound like *i* long in *buy*, *guy*; like *oy* in Low Dutch words; as in *Schuyler*, *Cuyler*, *Helvoetsluys*, pronounced *Helvootsloys*. &c. *Uy* sound like *oo* or *u* long in *Schuyllkill*.

13. The diphthongs *ya*, *ye* *yi*, *yo*; *wa*, *we*, *wi*, *wo*, always sound as in *yard*, *yell*, *yield*, *yon*; *want*, *went*, *wise*, *wore*, *wont*.

Of Triphthongs.

A triphthong is the meeting together of three vowels in the same syllable: as of *eau* in *beauty*, *ieu* in *adieu*, *iew* in *view*.

Triphthongs are either proper or improper.

A proper triphthong is the meeting together of three such vowels in one syllable, as may be conjointly sounded in one breath; but the English language is possessed of no such triphthong: except *wou* followed by *n*; and *quoin*, *quoil*, *quoit*.

An improper triphthong is the meeting together of three vowels in one syllable, when but one or two at most are sounded in one breath.

The triphthongs belonging to the English language, are *eou*, *iou*, *iew*, *eye*, *yea*, *yeo*, *yie*, *yew*, *you*, *wea*, *wee*, *wei*, *wey*, *wie*, *way*, *woo*, *woa*, *wou*, *woe*; to which may be added those borrowed from the French, viz. *Eau*, and *ieu*.—These are all improper triphthongs, in which only one, or two of the vowels, at most, are sounded: except in *wou*, followed by *n*; as in *righteous*, *re-bell-i-ous*, *view*, *eye*, *year*, *yearn*, *yeoman*, *yield*, *yew a tree*, *your*, *young*, *wear*, *weary*, *weēd*, *weighty*, *Weymouth*, *wield*, *way-faring*; *wool*, *woad*, *wound*, *woeful*, *beau-ty*, *a-dieu*, &c.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The triphthongs *eou*, *iou*, sound like *ya* short, when they are immediately preceded by *d*, *l*, *n*, *ount*, *eaut*, *ut*, *ent*, *ourt*, *ght*, *f*, *v*, or *x*; as in *hid'-eous*, *com-mo'd-i-ous*, *re-bel'l-i-ous*, *er-ro'n-e-ous*, *bou'nt-e-ous*, *beau't-e-ous*, *du't-e-ous*, *plen't-e-ous*, *co'urt-e-ous*, *co'urt-ier*, *ri'ght-e-ous*, *na'uf-e-ous*, *be-ha'v-iour*, *nox'-i-ous*.

Wou followed by *n* constitute a proper triphthong, in which all the vowels are conjointly sounded; as in *wound*, *wounding*: and this is the only proper triphthong in the language: except *uoi* in *quoin*, *quoil*, *quoit*.

2. The other triphthongs are always sounded as in the foregoing examples.

SECTION III.

Of the sounds of the Consonants.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *B, b, k, q, r*, have always the sounds heard in boy, hat, king, queen.

2. *F, j, l, m, v*, have always the sounds heard in muff, joy, pail, ham, fave : except of, hallelujah, colonel, accompt, comptrol, vat, veneer ; — which are pronounced *ov*, halleluyah, curnel, account, control, fat, feneer. *L* is doubled at the end of monosyllables ; but it is written single at the end of words exceeding one syllable.

3. *C* has three sounds : 1, Its general sound like *k*, when it follows, in the same syllable, any of the first five vowels : except when *e* final follows it ; as in act, sect, fiction, Oc-to-ber, suction : also, when it precedes, in the same syllable, *a, o, u, l*, or *r* ; as in cap, coat, cub, clown, crow. 2, Its sound like *s*, soft before *e, i* and *y* ; as in cedar, cider, cypher : except the Hebrew proper names of the sacred scriptures, in which *c*, before *e* and *i*, sounds like *k* ; as in A-cel'-dama, Ce'dron, Cin'-ne-reth, Cis, &c. pronounced A-kel-da-ma, Ke-dron, Kin-ne-reth, the last word is pronounced Kish : *c* sounds like *k* in sceptic and its derivatives. 3, *Ce* or *ci*, immediately preceding any of the first five vowels in any syllable of a word, except the first sound like *sh* ; as in o-cean, tes-ta-ceous, con-tu-macious, con-science, conscious, &c. except in derivatives from nouns or verbs ending in *cy*, in which

cy are changed into *ci* before the terminations *es*, *ed* and *eth*; as in *fancies*, the plural of the noun *fancy*: *fancies*, *fancied*, *fancieth*, from the verb to *fancy*: except, also French words in *cier*; as *fi-nan-cier*, in which *c* has its natural sound. *Cy* sound like *ʃ* in *Hal-cyon*.

4. *Cb* have three sounds: 1. Their general English sound like *tʃ*; as in *church*, *such*, *charge*. 2. Their general French sound like *ʃ*, in most words borrowed or derived from the French; as in *chaise*, *chagrin*, *machine*: *cb* have this sound also, in all English words in which they are immediately preceded, in the same syllable, by *l*, or *n*; as in *filch*, *Welch*, *branch*, *bench*. 3. Their Hebrew and Greek sound like *k*, in all words borrowed or derived from those languages; as in *Baruch*, *Malachi*, *Zechariah*, *Archippus*, *Archelaus*, *chorus*, *architecture*: except *stomacher*, in which *cb* have the English sound; vulgar custom has also made the following Hebrew words exceptions to this rule; viz. *cherub*, *cherubim*, *chittim*, *Rachel*. *Cb* sound like a soft guttural *k*, also, in High and Low Dutch words; as in *Maestricht*, *Utrecht*.

The prefix *arch*, from the Greek *archee*, signifying chief or principal, is sounded *ark* before a vowel, and *artʃ* before a consonant; as in *Archangel*, *Archbishop*.

5. *D* has two sounds: 1. Its general hard sound; as in *lad*, *dead*. 2. Its soft sound like *t*, in *ed* contracted after *c*, *f*, *ch*, *k*, *p*, *s* soft, *x*, or *que*; as in *laced*, *puffed*, *watched*, *racked*, *lopped*, *crossed*, *vexed*, *piqued*: pronounced *lac't*, *pust*, *watcht*, *rackt*, &c.

6. *G* has two sounds : 1. Its general hard sound before *a, o, u, l, r* ; as in in gap, goat, gun, glove, grove ;—and in all syllables in which it is immediately preceded by any of the first five vowels ; as in bag, beg, big, bog, bug : except when a silent *e* final follows *g* ; as in page, rage. 2. Its soft sound like *j*, before *e, i* and *y*, in all words borrowed or derived from the Latin, Greek or French languages : as in gentile, giant, gyration, apology, gentle, gibbet : except, 1.—Words borrowed or derived from the Saxon and Teutonic ; as in give, get, together, gird, girth, and several words derived from other European languages, as girl, from the Icelandic karlinna, a woman ; gimlet, from the French gibelet or guimelet ; gill, from the Spanish agulla ; gyve, from the Welch geven : in all such words, *g* sounds hard.* 2. Double *g* is always hard between two vowels ; as in boggy, cloggy, fagged, rugged : except in exaggerate, suggest, and their derivatives, in which the first *g* is hard, and the second soft. 3. A single *g*, between *n* and *e*,

* It may not be amiss to acquaint the student that almost all common every day English words, are derived from the Saxon and Teutonic, in which he should sound *g* hard before *e, i* and *y*. The uncommon words used by elegant speakers and writers, on lofty, or grave subjects, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages. Almost all terms of the learned arts and sciences, are derived from the Greek : Terms of war, cookery, dancing and fashion, or dress, from the French, also, a great part of the terms of the English common law : and terms of music and fencing, are chiefly derived from the Italian. In all which, *g* before *e, i*, or *y*, should be sounded like *j*.

sounds like double *g* hard in the following words, viz.—anger, hunger, finger, linger, monger, longer, longest, stronger, strongest, younger, youngest : and in language, languish, languid, languor, lingo, linguist, mongrel : also in their compounds and derivatives. 3. *G* before *e* and *i*, in the Hebrew proper names of the holy scriptures, sounds hard ; as in *Ge'*-dor, *Ge'*-zer, *Ged'*-er-oth, *Gib'*-e-on, *Gid'*-eon, *Gi'*-hon, *Beth'*-pha-ge, &c.

Note, *G*, in Low Dutch words has a soft guttural sound, like the ancient sound of the Greek *chi*, or *ch*, in Achilles ; as in Groeningen.

7. *Gb* sound hard in the beginning of words ; as in ghost, gherkin, Ghent : like *f*, in the end of a few words, as in cough, trough, laugh, draught, Gough, chough, tough, rough, enough, chincough ; like *k* or *ck*, in hough, lough, shough ; like *p* in hiccough ; and the Europeans sound burgh, burrow ; as Edinburgh, they pronounce Edinburrow ; and so in other proper names : at the end of other words *gb* are silent.

Gaol, a prison, is sounded and ought to be written jail.

8. *N* has two sounds : 1, Its general sound ; as in moan, groan. 2, A nasal sound in most words in which it is immediately preceded by *c*, *g*, *k*, *q*, or *x* ; as in concord, longing, banker, conquering, linx. *N* in the last syllable of French words is sounded by an aspiration through the nose ; as in bon, good.

9. *S* has three sounds : 1, Its general soft hissing sound, when it begins a word ; as in sun,

found ; when it is written between a vowel and consonant ; as in rasp, past, waste, tran'sact, pen's-ion, ran'som : except when *d*, or *m* follows *s*, preceded by a vowel ; as in wisdom, dismal, chris'm, chas'm ; when *ss* come together ; as in press, passage, passing ; except abscission, rescission ; in the initial syllables *dis* and *mis* ; as in dispose, disarm, mishap, misuse ; in the terminations *as*, *is*, *us*, *ase*, *five*, *osity*, *sia* ; as, in Judas, ambergris, generous, purchase, conclusive, curiosity, magnesia ; when it ends a word after *c*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *ue* silent after *q* ; as in cambrics, muffs, clocks, hops, pots, mosques. 2, *s* sounds hard like *z*, when it ends a word after any consonant except those mentioned in the foregoing clause ; as in walls, bars, bonds, rams, pans, &c. Most commonly when it is written between two vowels ; as in please, present, miser, miserable, misery, presume, except in the prepositions *dis* and *mis* ; in disuse, misuse. It sounds hard like *z* in the terminations *es*, *ise*, *ose*, *use* and *sm* ; as in boxes, series, revise, oppose, confuse, catechism : except when *es* immediately follow *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, or *qu* ; as in fises, cakes, hopes, notes, risques, &c. And nouns ending in *ise* ; as treatise, anise, mortise, &c. Also nouns and adjectives in *use* and a few in *ose* ; as use, abuse, disuse ; adjectives profuse, diffuse, abstruse, obtuse, recluse ; close ; morose, globose, jocosé, loose ; noun dose ; verb metamorphose ; noun, or verb purpose.

A single *s*, sounds like *z*, when it is immediately preceded by a vowel, and immediately fol-

lowed by *i*, sounding like initial *y*, before another vowel, and when it immediately precedes the termination *ure* in words exceeding one syllable; as in evasion, ecclesiastic, vision, explosion, exclusion, elysian; measure, pleasure, treasure, &c. *s* sounds like *z* in monosyllable verbs, pronouns and pronominal adjectives, when it is written between two vowels, or immediately after a vowel; as in has, is, was; these, those, whose: except this, us. 3. *s* sounds like *sh*, or like *f* followed by the initial sound of *y*, in sure, sugar, and their compounds and derivatives; as in assure, insure, surely, surety, suretyship, sugary: *ss* have the same sound when they precede the termination *ure* in words exceeding one syllable; as, in pressure, messieurs.

10. *T* has two sounds: 1. Its general sound heard in matter, totter. 2. A sound like *sh* before *i* followed by any of the first five vowels; as in nation, correction, creation: except when *our*, *f*, or *x* precede *t*; as in court-ier, bast-ion, fustian, christ-ian, mixt-ion, com-mixt-ion: in which case *t* retains its natural sound and *i* sounds like initial *y*. Derivatives from nouns, adjectives and verbs ending in *ty*, which change *ty* into *ti* in the derivatives, are also exceptions to the foregoing rule; vanities, the plural of the noun vanity; emptiest, empties, emptieth, emptied, derivatives from the verb to empty; mightier, mightiest derivatives from the adjective mighty: in such derivatives *t* retains its natural sound.

Lastly, Hebrew and Greek proper and common names, in which *ti* are written before a vow-

el, are exceptions to this rule ; as in Pel-a-ti'-ah, She-pha-ti'-ah, An'-ti-och, An-ti' o-chus, &c. In which *ti* have their natural sound. *Tie* at the end of French words, sound like *tee* in English ; as in *partie*, *fortie*.

11. *Tb* have two sounds : 1. A soft sound ; as in *thin* ; and 2. A hard sound ; as in *then*.

Tb have their soft sound in all words derived from the Hebrew and Greek languages ; as in *Bethel*, *Bethuel*, *Bathshemath*, *Mikloth*, *Ruth* ; *Theon*, *Theodoret*, *theme*, *Thesis*, *pantheon*, *panther*, *ether*. They have this sound at the beginning and end of many English words ; as in *think*, *thank*, *thistle*, *thimble*, *thirty* ; *bath*, *lath*, *path* ; *Bath*, &c. And always in the termination *eth* ; as in *baketh*, *maketh*, &c.

Tb, between two vowels in most English words, have their hard sound ; as in *brother*, *mother*, *smother*, *hither*, *thither*, *whether*, *whither* ; in almost all verbs, adverbs, adjectives and pronouns ; as in *bathe*, *clothe*, *smooth*, *bequeath*, *there*, *thence*, *then*, *beneath*, *underneath*, *thou*, *thine*, *thee*, *they*, *theirs*, *them*.

Tb sound soft in all words in which they immediately precede a single consonant in the same syllable ; as in *threat*, *throw*, *three*, *threaten*, *thrust*, *thread*, *thrum* ; and when they precede a vowel followed by one or more consonants in words exceeding one syllable ; as in *thirty*, *thorough*, *thicken*, *thirteen* ; and in words of one syllable when written before a vowel followed by two consonants ; as in *thorn*, *thong*, *thing*, *thank* ; also when they immediately follow a consonant in

the same syllable ; as in north, fourth, worth, birth, fifth, &c.

When a part of speech different from a primitive ending in *tb* soft is derived from it. *tb* generally have their hard sound in the derivatives ; as in the adjective worthy, from the noun worth : the verbs teeth, breathe, clothe, from the nouns teeth, breath, cloth, &c. When singulars end in *tb* soft, their plurals often sound *tb* hard ; as in oaths, paths, mouths, sheaths, &c.

Tb in French words sound like a single *t* ; as in the'ologie, arithme'tique, mathemati'cien, &c. pronounced taolozhee, awritmateek, mata-mateefeeaw.

T and *b* are sounded separately in goatherd, Spithead, Brighthelmstone, Chatham, Bathurst.

12. *Sh* have only one sound heard, in shine, bush. *S* and *b* are sounded separately in mishap, hogshhead, dishabille, dishonor, dishonest, Gresham, Cheshunt.

13. *Pb* always sound like *f*, when they come together in the same syllable ; as in phrase, physic, philosophy : except in phial, Stephen, in which they sound like *v*. *P* and *b* are sounded separately in uphold, uphill, shepherd, Clapham.

14. *X* has three sounds : 1. Its general soft sound, like *ks*, at the end of words ; as in flax, wax, complex ; also before and after a consonant ; as in expend, extend, Ar-tax-er'x-es ; and before a vowel of an unaccented syllable ; as in ex'-e-cute, ex'-er-cise, ex-e-cu'-tion. 2. *X* sounds hard, like *gz*, when it precedes a vowel or silent *b* of an accented syllable ; as in ex-al't, ex-ul't,

ex-is'-tence; ex-hor't, ex-ha'ust; and the derivatives of the primitives, comprehended in these two branches of this 13th rule, sound *x* as in the primitives; as in flax'-en, wax'-ing, complex'-ly, ex-al't-ing, ex-ult-a'-tion, ex-hort-a'-tion, &c. 3. *X* sounds like *z* at the beginning of some Greek and Persian proper and common names;—as in Xen'-o-phon, Xe-noph'-i-lus, Xan-tip'-pe, Xe-nod'-o-chy, Xe-ro'-tes; Xer'x-es; (Persian) Xan'g-ti, (Chinese) Xe'-riff, (the title of the prince or chief ruler of Barbary.)

14. *Z* has but one sound, which is heard in gaze, glaze, gla'z-ier, se'iz-ure.

SECTION IV.

Of Silent Letters.

A silent letter is that which is written, but not sounded in a word.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *A* is silent in the diphthongs *ea*, *oa*, *ae*, in the unaccented terminations *ain*, *ringe*, and one *a* in the diphthong *aa*; as in beam, boat; Cae'-far, cap'tain, moun'tain; car'riage, mar'riage; Aa'ron, Ba'laam; also in diamond, and the second *a* in parliament, Pharaoh: in the termination *sea*, at the end of proper names; as in Chelsea, Winchelsea: also in Bilboa, Guipuscoa, Guinea, sea, tea, Bohea.

2. *B* is silent after *m*, and before *d* and *t* in

the same syllable ; as in bomb, limb, bdellium ; debt, doubt, subtle.

3. *C* or *k* is silent when they come together, in the same syllable ; as in back, &c. *C* is silent in the same syllable before *n* and *z* : as in Cni'-dus, Cni'-dos ; Czar, Czari'na : also in indict, victuals, muscle, in the second syllable of Connecticut, and their derivatives. *Cb* are silent in drachm, schism, yacht.

4. *D* is silent in handsel, handsome, handkerchief, pendant, (of a ship) ribband, rundlet, windlafs, weasand, and in the first syllable of Wednesday.

5. *E* is silent at the end of all pure English words, except be, he, me, the, she, we, ye ; as in dine, come, hue, toe, im-pede, re-voke, re-buke ; in the termination *ed*, except after *d* or *t* ; as in loved, moved, &c. pronounced lov'd, mov'd ; except adjectives in *ed*, not derived from verbs ; as na-ked, rag-ged, wick-ed, and their derivatives ; as wick-ed-ness, wick-ed-ly, &c. Except likewise, adverbs derived from participles in *ed* ; as learn-ed-ly, con-fu-fed-ly, &c. It is silent in the plurals of nouns, and third persons singular of verbs ending in *es* ; as in gates, kites, lanes ; does, hates, makes, proves, &c. Except when *c*, *ch*, *g*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, or *z* immediately precedes *es* ; as in faces, branches ; charges, loses, washes, boxes, glazes, &c. It is often silent in the terminations *el*, *en* ; as in broken, taken ; shovel, ravel ; but it is sounded in these terminations after *c*, *g*, *m*, *n*, or *nn*, *rr*, *ss*, and in general after any two consonants ; as in parcel, cudgel, camel,

linen, flannel, barren, barrel, vessel, sudden, charnel; except *rt*, *st*, and *tt*; as in hearten, fasten, chattels. It is silent in the diphthongs *eu*, *ew*, when they are preceded in the same syllable by *d*, *l*, *n*, *rh*, *r*, *s*, *t*, or *z*; as in Deuteronomy, curlew, neuter, new, rheum, blew, pseudo-prophet, stew, threw, crew, zeugma. After other consonants it has a short sound in these diphthongs; as in feud, few, &c. The first and second *e* in sovereign, and the second *e* in every and Wednesday, are silent: it is silent in courtesy, when it signifies a female act of reverence. *Ey* in High and Low Dutch words sound like *i* long; as Leyna, Leyden; *eu* in High Dutch, have the same sound; as in feuer; signifying and pronounced fire.

E final is fully sounded in all pure Latin, Greek and Hebrew words imported into the English language; as in ex-tem'-po-re, re''-ci-pe, sim'-i-le; di-as'-to-le, sys'-to-le, He'-be, Pen-el'-o-pe; Mam'-re, Jes'se.*

Note, *E* is sounded before *r*, in the terminations *bre*, *cre*, *dre*, *tre*; as in ver'tebre, a'cre, legen'-dre, ni'tre: except pure Latin words; as mulie'bre.

E final, in High and Low Dutch words, is always sounded; as in melle, pronounced ma'la; except in the diphthong *ie*; as in die, pronounced dee.

* The proper names of the holy scriptures are chiefly pure Hebrew and Greek words: the names of Heathen Gods, Goddesses, and Heroes, are chiefly pure Greek and Latin words.

Note, E and i, in all the languages of Europe, except the English, are pronounced a and e.

6. *F* is always founded.

7. *G* is silent before *m* and *n* in the same syllable, and after *n* at the end of syllables; as in phlegm, paradigm; gnat, gnash, campaign, design, expugn, oppugn; sing, ring, &c. Also in seraglio. It sounds like *y*, in the English word yon, when it precedes a vowel in High Dutch; as in Dettingen; pronounced Dettrinyen; but after a vowel or consonant, it has a very guttural sound.

8. *Gh* are silent at the end of words: except when they sound like *f*, *k*, or *p*; as in dough, plough, bough, &c. They have a very guttural sound at the end and in the middle of Irish and Scotch proper names; as in Armagh, Clogher.

9. *H* is silent after *r* at the beginning and end of words, and after *a*, *e*, and *o*, at the end; as in rhetoric, rhyme, catarrh, myrrh; ah, oh, Mori'-ah, Nin'eveh, Shi'loh: also in heir, herb, honor, honest, hospital, hostler, hour, humble, humor, wharf, asthma, isthmus, thill, thyme, John, Thomas, Anthony, Thames, Caithness, Humphrey, Humber, and in their derivatives: except the derivatives of hospital.

10. *I* is silent in the diphthongs *ai*, *ei*; as in faint, disdain, gain; deign, skein, vein: except words ending in *ain* unaccented; as cer'tain, mou'ntain, &c. Also height, sleight, hei'gh-ho. It is silent in the diphthong *ui*, when preceded, in the same syllable, by *j*, *l*, *r*, or *f*; as in juice, sluice, fruit, recruit, suit, pursuit: except pursui-

vant, in which it is sounded. Both *i* and *e* are silent when they immediately follow *g*, and at the same time precede any of the first five vowels; as Georgia, contagion, allegiance; courageous, surgeon: except when *i* accented, preceding a vowel, follows *g* in the first syllable of a word; as in giant. In this sort of words, *e* and *i* serve to soften *g*. Lastly, *i* is silent in cousin, evil, devil, business, Salisbury. *J* is always sounded. In High and Low Dutch, it sounds like initial *y*; as in Jaar, Jacob: this is its original Hebrew sound.

11. *K* is silent before *n* at the beginning of words; as in knot, Knap.

12. *L* is silent, in the same syllable, between *a* and *k*; as in talk, walk; between *a* and *m*; as in calm, salmon, almond; between *a* and *n*; as in Alnwick; between *a* and *v*; as in calve, halve; between *o* and *k*, *m*, or *n*; as in folk, Holme, Lincoln: also in could, should, would, folder, falcon, fusil, Ralph, Holburn, Chelmsford. The English do not sound *l* in Bristol. The first *l* sounds like *r* in colonel, and the first *o* like *u* short.

13. *M* is always sounded.

14. *N* is silent in the same syllable after *m*; as in condemn, hymn; but if a termination, beginning with a vowel be added, the *n* is sounded; as in condemning. It is silent in kiln, brick-kiln, and in the second syllable in government. *Gn*, in French, sound like the first *n* in minion; as in Soignies; pronounced Swanyee.

15. *O* is silent in the diphthong *eo*, in the ter-

minations *our* and *ous*, and often in the termination *on*; as in people, jeopardy; neighbour; dubious, famous; button, bacon: it is silent in the second syllable in colonel.

16. *P* is silent before *n* and *t*, at the beginning of a word, and always between *m* and *t*; as in pneumon, pneumatic; Ptolemy, Ptisan^t; exempt, prompt. It is silent also, in receipt, raspberry; one *p* in sappho, sapphire: *phb* are silent in phthisic, pronounced tific.

17. *Q* is always sounded.

18. *R* is silent in the first syllables of northern, northerly, northward, worsted, (woollen yarn) and in the last syllable of roquelaure; and in the last of most French words; as in premier, Carrier, (a proper name) pronounced preemeea, &c.

19. *S* is silent in isle, island, aisle, Carlisle, Bellisle, Lisle, viscount, provost, (the executioner of an army, or his prison) viscountess, belles-lettres, Grosvenor, demesne: and at the end of French words; as in Artois, Lyons, Des Cartes, rendezvous, sous, ap-ropos, &c. *S* should never be written immediately after *x*; as expire, not exspire. *Sch* in High Dutch, sound like *sh*; as in schaf, a sheep.

20. *T* is silent in the terminations *stle* and *sten*, also in the termination *ten*, after *f*; as in bustle, whistle; chasten, fasten; often, soften: and in hostler, wristband, waistcoat, asthma, mortgage, eclat, hautboy, gout, (a taste) ragout, boatswain, toupet, Delft, turbant, Christmas, Hartford, postpone, postscript, provost, (the executioner of an

army, or his prison.) *Tb* in High Dutch, sound like a single *t*; as in Thurm.

21. *U* is silent in the diphthong *au*; as in cause, pause, applaud; and in *ui* when followed by *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, or *t*, and at the same time preceded by *b*, *c*, or *g*; as in build, biscuit, guide, guile, Guinea, Guise: except linguist, languid, languish, in which *u* is sounded.

It is silent after *g* and *q* in guard, guess, guest; quote, quoth, quorum, Harlequin, liquor, conquer; marquee, quay, masquerade, quotient, quota, quotidian, quintal, quois: and in their derivatives: Allo in conduit, victuals. *Ue*, at the end of words, after *g* and *q*, are always silent; as in brogue, rogue, tongue, harangue; barque, burlesque, oblique, antique, risque: except ague, ar-gue, Mon'-ta-gue.

U is silent in buoy, buy, Guy, mantua, and in the second syllable of pursuivant. *Au*, in High Dutch words, sound like *ou* in loud; as in Lauda: pronounced Loudaw.

22. *W* is silent in the diphthong *aw*; as in draw, law, saw; in *ow* at the end of words exceeding one syllable; as bel'low, besto'w, win'dow, win'now, &c. Except allo'w, avo'w, eno'w, endo'w, ey'e-brow. It is silent when written in the same syllable before *r*, and in the terminations *wark*, *wich*, *wick*, *wold*, *ward*, *wards*, and *worth*, at the end of words exceeding one syllable; as in write, written, wrought; Southwark, Norwich, Warwick, Griswold, toward, towards, Bosworth: except backward, backwards, rere-ward, only.

It is silent in all words in which it is writ-

ten before *b* ; as in *whore*, *whole* ; but in this situation it is sounded after *b*, though written before it, in almost all words except the two fore-mentioned and their compounds and derivatives ; as in *why*, *whine*, *where*, *when* : pronounced *hwy*, *hwine*, *hwere*, *hwen* ; that is, *hooy*, *hooine*, *hooere*, &c. *w* sounding like *oo*. Lastly, *w* is silent in *answer*, *sword*, *boatswain*, *cockswain*.—The High Dutch sound *w* like *v* ; as in *Waldeck*. It is sounded before *o* in one.

23. *X* is always sounded ; except at the end of pure French words ; but it sounds like *z* in *beaux* ; pronounced *boze*.

24. *Y* is silent in the diphthongs *ay*, *ey* ; as *gay*, *play* ; *they*, *prey*, *whay* : except the first syllable in *hey'-day*, and *eye*, *eyre*, in which *y* is sounded like *i* long. *Z* is silent in *rendezvous*, and at the end of all French words.

25. Letters silent in primitives are silent in derivatives : except *g* before *m* ; as in *phlegmat'-ic*, derived from *phlegm* ; and *g* before *n*, and *n* after *m* when a termination beginning with a vowel is added ; as in *contemning*, from *contemn* ; *signify*, *signification*, &c. from *sign*. Almost all consonants are silent at the end of French words, unless the following word begins with a vowel : when two or three end a word, immediately followed by a stop, or a word beginning with a consonant, the first only is sounded, and sometimes none at all.

SECTION V.

Of Accentuation.

Accentuation is that part of prosody, which prescribes rules for the pointing out of the most forcibly expressed letter or syllable of a word, according to the most accurate pronunciation.

In every monosyllable word, consisting of more letters than one, there is some one letter, which is more forcibly sounded than any other of the same word : and this is called the accented letter of that word.

And though, in every word, exceeding one syllable, there is some one letter, which is more forcibly sounded than any other of the same word ; yet it is more usual, and indeed, more intelligible, to say, that the syllable containing that letter is accented, than that the letter itself is : Nevertheless, the teacher should point out to his pupils the most forcibly accented letter of that syllable, and call it the principal accented letter of the whole word. Having made this remark the following definition may serve, viz.

In every word exceeding one syllable, there is some one syllable, which, in an accurate pronunciation, is more forcibly sounded than the rest : and this is called the principal accented syllable of the word.

In polysyllables, or words exceeding three syllables, there is generally a half accented syllable ; but the following rules discover the full accented syllable only.

General Rules for discovering the accented letter.

1. In monosyllables, the accent falls on the vowel, when it is sounded long; on the immediately following consonant, when the vowel is sounded short; as in ma'de, mad', ro'be, rob', &c.

2. In accented syllables of words exceeding one syllable, when primitives, the accent generally falls on the vowel, when it is followed either by another vowel, a single consonant, or two consonants proper to begin the following syllable; as in ri'ot, obta'in, na'ture, a'pron:— in other cases, the accent generally falls on the next consonant.

3. In derivatives, whether monosyllables or not, the accented letter is generally the same as in the primitives; as in ro'ads, mon'ths, unki'ndly; derived from road, month, kind: except when the terminations mentioned in the 15th rule of this section are added to primitives.

Note, by the term primitive, or primitive word in the following rules, is to be understood an original word in respect to another word derived from it, though the primitive, in this general sense, should not be a primitive in a proper sense. Thus, contented is a primitive in respect to contentedly, and yet contented is itself a derivative from the verb to content, &c.

Note, also, by the term, termination, is to be understood any ending of a word, which being added to a primitive, shall change that primitive into a different part of speech, and conse-

quently, a different signification : and those terminations some times consist of one, and some times of two or three syllables.

General Rules for discovering the accented Syllable.

1. Dissyllables, formed by prefixing a preposition to monosyllables, generally have the accent on the latter syllable ; as bespe'ak, disa'rm, unap't, excha'nge.

2. Dissyllables, formed by adding a termination to the primitive, will generally have the accent on the former syllable ; as ba'ker, car'ter, boo'kish, ban'ker, kin'gdom, fre'ely, fri'ghtful.

3. Dissyllables, which may be used either as nouns or verbs, will, when used as nouns, have the accent on the former, and when used as verbs, on the latter syllable ; as a con'vert, to conver't, a proj'ect, to projec't, a rec'ord, to recor'd, a com'ment, to commen't. Derivatives retain the accent of the verb ; as projec'ting, &c.

This rule has several exceptions. For many dissyllables which may be used, either as nouns or verbs will frequently have the accent on the same syllable in each ; some times on the former, and some times on the latter syllable ; as a bar'gain, to bar'gain, a ban'ter, to ban'ter ; a deman'd, to deman'd, a recru'it, to recru'it, a ri'ot, to ri'ot, &c. But in general, dissyllables ending in two consonants, or having a diphthong in the second syllable, and which cannot with propriety be used as nouns, will have their

accent on the second syllable; as atten'd, de-
 seen'd, commen'd, expec't connec't; appe'ar,
 compla'in, destro'y: also, dissyllable verbs end-
 ing in *y*, or in *e* final immediately preceded by a
 single consonant, will have the accent on the se-
 cond syllable; as apply', comply', reply', defy',
 espy'; comple'te, incli'ne, decla're, explo're,
 compu'te.

4. Dissyllables ending in the following termi-
 nations have their accent on the first syllable,
 viz. In *y*; as man'y, pen'ny; (except verbs in *y*;
 as apply', deny':) in *le*; as ap'ple, ca'ble; in *et*;
 as cric'ket, rac'ket; in *ot*; as car'rot, par'rot;
 in *on*; as re'ason, se'ason; in *om*; as ran'som,
 ran'dom; in *el*; as cru'el, fu'el; in *ow*; as fur'-
 row, for'row; (except allow', avow', endow',
 enow', and words formed of a preposition and a
 monosyllable ending in *ow*; as belo'w, besto'w,
 &c. These are compounded of the preposition
 be, and the accented monosyllables low and
 flow:) in *ough*; as fur'lough, bor'ough; (ex-
 cept enough,) in *er*; as bat'ter, bit'ter; in *nce*,
 and *nt*; as gui'dance, sub'stance; ty'rant, tru'-
 ant; li'cence, pru'dence; flu'ent, de'cent; (ex-
 cept the nouns gallan't, couran't, Levan't; ro-
 man'ce, finan'ce; preten'ce, defen'ce, expen'ce;
 and words compounded of a preposition and a
 monosyllable; as perchan'ce, mischan'ce; also
 verbs and adverbs; as to enchan't, enhan'ce; a-
 slan't, askan'ce:) in *ure*; as cre'ature, na'ture;
 (except verbs; as to assu're, endu're:) in *ive*;
 as cap'tive, spo'rtive; (except verbs; as to ar-
 ri've, contri've:) in *op*; as gal'lop, shal'lop;

In *ain* ; as fou'ntain, mou'ntain ; (except verbs ; as to compla'in, disda'in, restrai'n : in *or* and *our* ; as clam'or, nei'ghbour ; in *al* ; as in mæd'al, men'tal ; (except cabal', canal', and words compounded of a preposition and a monosyllable ; as withal', also verbs in *al* ; as to appal', enthrall', conce'al, reve'al :) in *age* ; as cab'bage, pil'lage ; (except verbs ; as enga'ge, enrage :) in *id* ; as ftu'pid, hor'rid ; in *c*, or *ck* ; as fab'ric, cau'tic ; cas'sock, hav'ock ; in *en* ; as Mar'ten, of'ten ; (except amen',) in *ar* (not immediately preceded by a vowel forming a diphthong with *a*,) as briar, cellar ; (except Cymar', afar', catar'rh, debar', guitar' ;) in *er* ; as cham'ber, lum'ber ; (except verbs, as to deter', infer' ;) in *in* ; as nap'kin, vir'gin ; (except within', begin', chagrin' ;) in *ise* ; as prom'ise, tre'atise ; except adjectives and verbs ; as preci'se, conci'se, premi'se ;) and all pure adjectives, and the past time of verbs in *ed* ; as wick'ed, wret'ched, na'ked ; plan'ted, bran'ded ; lov'ed, ho'ped, &c. In *ine* ; as doctrine, san'guine ; (except divi'ne, and verbs in *ine* ; as to incli'ne, defi'ne.)

Though I have not pointed out all the exceptions to the foregoing rule, yet from those which are pointed out, it is evident, that the exceptions are as general, almost, as the rule itself. It is evident also, that the exceptions are chiefly dissyllable verbs ;—we may therefore draw the following rule, viz.—

5. Dissyllable verbs ending in any of the ter-

minations mentioned in the foregoing rule, have their accent on the second syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs ending in a consonant and *e* final ; as to devi'se, to rela'te ; or having a diphthong in the latter syllable ; as to appla'ud, to repe'at ; or ending in two consonants ; as to defen'd, to reflec't ; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have generally their accent on the latter ; as affa'ir, appla'use, exploi't ; except nouns in *ain* and *our*, as cap'tain, cur'tain, and the adjective cer'tain ; har'bour, nei'ghbour.

8. Trissyllables,* formed by prefixing a preposition, or adding a termination to a dissyllable, retain the accent of the primitive word ; as unho'ly, disagree' ; hap'pily, ten'derness, unthan'kful ; except some dissyllables accented on the first syllable, and ending in *e* final, immediately preceded by a single consonant, or ending in two consonants ; to which if *al*, or *ous* be added, the accent will be removed from the first syllable in the primitive, to the second in the derivative ; as in conca'vous, or conca'val, from con'cave ; monar'chal, from mon'arch ; paren'tal, momen't-

* I write this word with *ff* between the two first vowels, because more agreeable to the true pronunciation and derivation of the word ; it is pronounced trissyllable—not tri-syllable ; and it is derived from, and compounded of the Greek words *treis*, three, and *fullabee*, a syllable : the former ends with *s*, and the latter begins with *s*, they should therefore be joined together in the compound derivative, trissyllable.

ous, from pai'ent, mo'ment ; except also, im'pi-ous, in'nocent, in'famous, in'finite, def'inite, ap'probate, op'posite : and borrowed compounds ; as ded'icate.

9. Trissyllables ending in the following terminations, have their accent generally on the first syllable, viz. In *ous* ; as ai'duous, vir'tuous ; except when any two consonants precede *ous* : in *al* ; as capital, hospital ; (except as in the exception to the foregoing rule ; except also, trissyllables derived from dissyllables having the accent on the second syllable ; as deni'al, reci'tal ;) in *nce* or *nt* ; as oi'dinance, ai'rogant ; con'sequent, el'oquence ; (except as before ; as con'tri'vance, conten'tment ; except also, complai-san'ce, complaisan't, compla'cence, compla'cent, impa'tience, impa'tient ;) in *ate* ; as at'rogate, prop'agate ; except as before ; except also, when two consonants follow a vowel in the second syllable ; as compen'sate, confun'mate ;) in *y* ; as san'ctity, har'mony ; (except compounds from dissyllables ; as mis-apply', dis-obey' ;) in *le* ; as mi'racle, spec'tacle ; (except as before ; except also, some words which have two or more consonants after the vowel of the second syllable ; as disci'ple, dissem'ble, apos'tle ;) in *re* ; as oi'ches-tre, sep'ulchre ; in *ude* ; as al'titude, mul'titude ; in *ute* ; as in'stitute, pros'titute ; (except the verbs to attrib'ute, distrib'ute, contrib'ute ;) in *ide* ; as par'ricide, re'gicide ; (except as before ;) in *ism* ; as cat'echism, par'oxism ; in *ine* ; as gen'uine, lib'ertine ; (except as before ;) in *ite* ; as par'asite, per'quisite ; (except as before ;) in

ise and *ize* ; as *crit'icise*, *har'monize* ; in *ade* ; as *am'buscade*, *mar'malade* ; in *ice* ; as *prej'u-dice*, *ed'ifice* ; (except when two or three consonants precede ; as *accom'plice*, *appren'tice*. In general when two consonants, or *ci*, *sci*, *gi*, *ti*, *i*, *ie*, precede any of the foregoing terminations, the accent will be on the second syllable.

10. Trissyllables borrowed from the French, and trissyllables ending in *ee*, have generally the accent on the third ; as *magazi'ne*, *capuchi'n*, *quaranti'ne*, *devotee'*, *oblige'e'*, *patentee'* ; except when a double consonant precedes *ee* ; as *commit'tee* ; except also, *ped'igree*, *ju'bilee*.

Disyllables in *ee*, have their accent on the second syllable ; as *agree'*, *decree'*, *degree' congee'*, &c. Except *spon'dee*, *tro'chee*, *cof'fee*, *lev'ee*, *prith'ee*.*

* Here I would observe, that lawyers use two sorts of terms, which without exception, I think, they accent on the last syllable. The first sort end in *or*, or *er* ; the second in *ee*. The first signify actively ; the second passively ; as *donor'*, *donee'*, *grantor'*, *grantee'*, *petitioner'*, *petitionee'*. *Donor'* signifies actively, namely, the giver of a gift :—*Donee'* signifies passively, namely, the receiver of the gift given.

Though this mode of accentuation is contrary to the analogy of the English language, yet as it is appropriated by a learned order to their own use, and is well calculated to point out the distinction which they intend by it, it may be considered as a grace beyond the reach of art : for Pope says :—

“ Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults, true critics dare not mend,
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.”

Essay on Criticism.

11. All words ending in *ator*, *atrix*, have the accent on the last syllable but one ; as *numera'tor*, *administra'trix*, *testa'tor*, *testa'trix*, &c. except *or'ator*, *or'atrix*, *conspir'ator*, *conspu'atrix*.

12. Trissyllables having a diphthong in the second syllable ; as *deme'anor*, *obeisance* ; or having two or more consonants after a single vowel in the second syllable ; as *conjecture*, *compen'sate*, will have the accent on the second.

13. Trissyllables ending in *am*, *er* ; as *diagram*, *epigram*, *mes'senger*, *pas'senger* ; in *ive*, *ogue*, *ice*, *age*, or *et*, with but one consonant preceding them ; as *neg'ative*, *pos'itive*, *dec'alogue*, *ep'ilogue*, *or'ifice*, *ben'efice*, *bev'erage*, *bai'onet*, *cab'inet* ; will have the accent on the first syllable.

14. Polysyllables, or words exceeding three syllables, which are derived from dissyllable or trissyllable primitives by prefixing prepositions or subjoining terminations, will have the accent, in the derivative, on the same syllable, which is accented in the primitive ; as *predemon'strate*, *superabun'dant*, derived from *demon'strate*, and *abun'dant* by prefixing the prepositions *pre* and *super* : and *contentedness* from *content*, by subjoining the terminations *ed* and *ness* : except when the terminations *ary*, *al*, *ally*, *icide*, are added to some words ending in *nt*, *ote*, *ide*, *sm*, *x*, *rch*, the accent will be confined to the syllable immediately preceding the termination ; as *instrumen'tal*, *instrumen'tally*, from *instrument* ; *antido'tal*, from *antidote* ; *regici'dal*, from *regicide*.

icide, catechis'mal, from cate'chism; paradox'al, from par'adox; patriar'chal, from pat'riarch; paren'ticide, from par'ent: and by subjoining *ate* to words in *rch*; as patriar'chate, from pat'riach. By subjoining *al* or *ally* to some words ending in *on*, the accent will be confined to the second syllable from the added termination; as pentag'on'al, pentag'onally, from pen'tagon.— Except also, when any of the latin terminations mentioned in the former part of the following rule may, with propriety be subjoined to primitives, for they, by a species of despotism peculiar to themselves, govern the accent independently of the rules for the accentuation of the primitives to which they are subjoined: for which reason they may be called attractive terminations.

15. All words ending in the following terminations, will have the accent on the syllable immediately preceding the termination, viz. In *ia*, as Ame'lia, Pennsylv'a'nia. In *ial*, as so'cial, ge'nial. In *iate*, as imme'diate, sa'riate, In *ian*, as Ara'bian, Armin'ian; (except Bannian'. In *iant*, as ra'diant, val'iant. In *iance*, *ience*, *ient*, as alle'giance, va'riance; (except derivatives from primitives ending in *y* accented; as alli'ance from ally',) conve'nience, expe'rience; expe'dient, obe'dient. In *iam*, *iar*, *iary*, as Will'iam, pecu'liar, auxill'iary. In *ias*, as Euo'dias, Hero'dias. In *ie*, or *ies*, as spe'cie, spe'cies. In *ii*, *io*, *ior*, as Ge'nii, ra'dii, punctil'io, ju'nior, Ju'nius. In *iaſt*, as enthu'-

fiast. In *ion*, *ious*, as na'tion, gra'cious. In *iom*,
ium, as ax'iom, millenn'ium. In *iel*, *iol*, *iot*,
as Nathan'iel, Gamal'iel, Bal'iol, Gal'iot. In
ier, as co'urtier, gla'zier. In *ea*, *eal*, *ean*, *eate*,
eous, *ear*, *eus*, as Na'usea, lin'eal, Mediterra'nean,
na'useate, co'urteous, lin'ear, Per'seus. In *eon*,
ual, as sur'geon, individ'ual. In *uous*, *erty*, as
promis'cuous, prop'erty. In *ic*, *ical*, *acal*, as
systemat'ic, emblematic'al, heli'acal. In *ity*,
ety as superior'ity, propri'ety; except sa'tiety,
accented on the first syllable. In *aphy*, *ophy*, *etry*,
as orthog'raphy, philos'ophy, trigonom'etry. In
ogy, *omy*, *olis*, as astrol'ogy, astron'omy, metrop'-
olis; except ped'agogy. In *eter*, *onal*, *achy*, as
pentam'eter, hexag'onal, theom'achy. In *ptote*,
asis, *amy*, as monop'tote, polyp'tote, ap'tote,
mataph'rafsis, periph'rafsis, monog'amy, polyg'a-
my; except dissyllables in *asis*, as ba'fis. In
osis, *efis*, as Gom'phosis, Metamor'phosis; (ex-
cept Arthro'fis, Dirathro'fis, Anthraco'fis, Chlo-
ro'fis,) diath'efis, hypoth'efis; except antichre'-
fis, cateche'fis, mathe'fis, tme'fis, the'fis, poe'-
fis, sche'fis, and catachre'fis. In *ysis*, *ope*, as
anal'ysis, syn'cope, apoc'ope. In *ophe*, *opbes*, as
apos'trophe, catas'trophe, diot'rophes. In *ole*,
ola, *ora*, as hyper'bole, hypob'ole, parab'ola,
hyper'bola, anaph'ora, hypoph'ora; except au-
ro'ra, pando'ra, remo'ra, Flo'ra, and almost all
pure latin words in *ora*. In *ymy*, *adis*, *ades*,
pteron, *ides*, *agogue*, as homon'yimy, hendi'adis,
Or'cades, Monop'teron, Ascar'ides, dem'agogue;
(except Atri'des, Peli'des.) In *opy*, *asy*, *acy*, as phi-
lan'thropy, apos'tasy, democ'racy; except epis-

copacy. In *atby*, *psis*, as *ap'athy*, *sym'pathy*, *catalep'fis*.

Note 1. Almost all the terminations mentioned from the beginning of this rule to *apby*, are of Latin extraction, and thence to the end, of Greek extraction: the latter are chiefly terminations of technical terms, used in the arts and sciences.

Note 2. I have made little or no distinction in the Greek terminations between the *o* mega, and the *o* micron, or between the eta, and the *e* psilon, in the ascertaining of the accent, though the former are naturally long, and the latter naturally short quantity. The critical niceties in the prosody of the Greek, which is a dead language, are of but little importance to us; but as we have borrowed from it such numerous classes of technical terms, it is necessary, for the more easy and speedy acquisition of their true pronunciation, and for the greater uniformity in the same, to point out their accentuation, by general rules drawn more from the general analogy of the terms, than from the punctilious niceties of the Greek prosody.

Note 3. The words *arith'metic*, *ag'aric*, *ar'abic*, *chol'eric* *her'etic*, *lu'natic*, *cath'olic*, *pol'itic*, *splen'etic*, *tur'meric*, and all proper names in *ic*, as *Fred'eric*, *Dom'inic*, are exceptions to the foregoing rule; and French words in *ier*; as *grenadi'er*, *fusili'er*: also most Greek and Hebrew words ending in *ea*, *eal*, *ean*, *ia*, are exceptions as shall be shown in the beginning of the 19th rule of this section.

16. Words, derived from the Greek, ending in *ony*, have the accent on the syllable immediately preceding this termination ; as cosmog'ony, theog'ony, monot'ony ; but words derived from the Latin, ending in this termination, have the accent on the second syllable from this termination ; as cer'emony, mat'rimony, par'simony, &c.

17. Poly syllables ending in the following terminations have the accent on the last syllable but three, viz. In *ary*, as ad'versary, vol'untary, ne'cessary, mil'itary ; except anniver'sary, caravan'sary, dispen'sary, parliamen'tary, alimen'tary, testamen'tary, consec'tary ; except also, words in which, *i*, sounding like initial *y*, or *ci*, *ti* sounding like *ß*, immediately precede *ary* ; as auxili'ary, concil'iary ; benefi'ciary, justic'iary ; plenipoten'tiary, residen'tiary, &c. In *ery* ; as mon'astery, pres'bytery, del'etery ; exceptartil'lery, adul'tery, and derivatives from primitives having the accent on the last syllable ; as debauch'ery, distil'lery, from debauch', distil'. In *ory* ; as defam'atory, explan'atory, pur'gatory ; except when two consonants immediately precede this termination ; as in compul'sory, desul'tory, contradic'tory ; except also derivatives from trisyllable primitives having the accent on the first syllable ; as ex'planatory, sup'plicatory, from explicate, sup'plicate. In *able* or *ible* ; as am'icable, commu'nicable ; incor'rigible, intel'ligible, eligible ; except when two or more consonants immediately precede these terminations ; as in delect'able, demon'strable ; invin'cible, suscep'tible, impos'sible ; except also, that derivatives

formed by adding these terminations will have the accent on the same syllable, which is accented in the primitive; as deplo'able, discer'nable, derived from deplo're and discer'n: implac'able mul'tiplicable and compat'ible are likewise exceptions to this rule, and so are derivatives from primitives ending in *y*; as multipli'able, justifi'able, from mul'tiply jus'tify, &c. In *ature*; as ju'dicature, lit'erature.

18. Polysyllables ending in the following terminations have the accent on the third syllable from the end, viz. In *ular*; as auric'ular, partic'ular, perpendic'ular. In *inous*; as olea'ginous, vertig'inous. In *itate*; as capac'itate, felic'i-tate.

Words of four or five syllables have the accent, generally, on the third syllable from the end; as apoc'alypse, apat'alous, antis'trophe, anxie'rous, antici'pate, partic'ipate; metropol'itan, megalop'sychy, polypet'alous versutil'oquent, omnipotent, armi'gerous, veril'oquent, belli'gerent; except compounds and derivatives which generally retain the accent of their primitives; except also such words as have their accent placed on other syllables according to other rules of this section; except likewise, when the founded vowel of the last syllable is immediately preceded by two or more consonants; as efferves'cence, hypocathar'is, hypoglot'tis, polygar'chy; and when a diphthong ends the last syllable but one; as perinae'um, perigae'um, diarrhoe'a, antistoi'chon: in which cases the accent falls on the last syllable but one.

Words ending in *cele*, *itis*, *ites*, *xis*, *ptoton*, have the accent on the last syllable but one; as hydroce'le, arthri'tis, pyri'tes, syntax'is, monop-to'ton; except asphal'tites, satel'lites. Also, words in *theca* and *olla*; as diathe'ca, osteocol-la.

19. Most Greek and Hebrew words of the following terminations have their accent on the last syllable but one, viz. In *ea*, *eal*, *ean*; as mede'a, panace'a, ide'a, ide'al, Chalde'a, Chalde'an, Iture'a, Jude'a, Gluti'a, Sophi'a. In *ab*, *aim*, *oim*; as Jehovah, Josi'ah, Ketu'rah, Jeremi'ah, Azari'ah; Ramatha'im Gitta'im; Zeboi'im. In *ias*, *eus*; as Eli'as, Esai'as, Jeremi'as, Alphe'us, Thadde'us. In *aus*, *azar*; as Archela'us, Emma'us, Elea'zar. In *ezer*, *ezzar*; as Ahie'zer, Ebene'zer, Nebuchadne'zar. In *azzar*, *asar*, *eser*; as Beltesnaz'zar, Ela'far, Tiglathpile'fer.

20. Two vowels, or a diphthong and a vowel happening between two consonants in any of the Hebrew proper names of scripture, the first vowel or diphthong carries the accent; as Eli'akim, Levi'athan, Eli'asaph; Jehoi'ada, Joi'arib, Jehoi'akim; except when *ael*, *iel*, *uel*, *ua* end a word; as Mi'chael, A'riel, Josh'ua, Lem'uel: except also, words ending in *eazar*, *iezer*; as Elea'zer, Eli'ezer, &c.

21. Dissyllable and trissyllable proper names of the scripture, have the accent generally on the first syllable; except when the foregoing cases govern it otherwise: or when two consonants intervene between the second and third vowels in trissyllables, for in these cases the accent will

generally fall on the second syllable ; as Adul'-lam, Habak'kuk.

A P P E N D I X.

A general rule for knowing whether *sion*, or *tion*, should end a word.

1. From verbs ending in *d*, *de*, *se*, or *ss*, are derived nouns in *sion* ; as from to descend, comes descension, from to comprehend, comprehension, from to conclude, conclusion, from to disperse, dispersion, from to confess, confession, &c.

2. From verbs ending in *be*, *t* or *te*, are derived nouns ending in *tion* ; as from to describe, comes description, from to convict, comes conviction, from to assert, assertion, from to translate, translation, from to complete, completion, from to concrete, concretion, &c. except conversion, from to convert. Sometimes by subjoining *ation* to verbs ending in *d*, *t*, or *se*, are derived nouns ; as from to commend, comes commendation, from to exhort, exhortation, from to converse, conversation. Some of these sorts of words cannot be otherwise derived, than by recurring to their Latin originals ; as commission, from commissio, condition, from conditio, perdition, from perditio, &c.

A general Rule, by which to know whether *cial*, *cious*, *tious*, *sial*, or *tial* ; should end a word.

1. From English nouns ending in *ce*, or *t*, and from Latin nouns or adjectives ending in *cies*, *cious*, *sia*, *tia*, *tiosus*, or *x*, are derived English adjectives ending in *cial*, *cious*, *sial*, *tial*, or

tious ; as from commerce, is derived commercial ; from artifice, artificial ; from prejudice, prejudicial, prejudicious ; from benefice, beneficial ; from part, partial ; from consequent, consequential ; from species, special ; from superfice or superficies, superficial ; from socius, social ; from vitiosus, vitious ; from judex, judicial, judicious ; from capax, capacious ; from ferox, ferocious ; from controversia, controversial, &c.

A general rule by which to know, when final consonants in primitive words, should be doubled in their derivatives.

1. All primitives ending in a single consonant, with a single vowel immediately preceding it, and at the same time, having the accent on the last syllable, will have the final consonant doubled in the derivative, when the termination subjoined, to form the derivative, begins with a vowel ; thus *sin'ner*, *sin'ning*, are derived from the verb to *sin'*, by doubling the final consonant *n*, and subjoining the terminations *er*, and *ing* ; in like manner from to *abet'*, are derived *abet'tor*, *abet'ting* ; from to *commit'*, *commit'ting*, *commit'ter*, *commit'tee* ; — from to *acquit'*, *acquit'tance*, *acquit'tal*, *acquit'ting*, *acquit'test*, *acquit'teth*, *acquit'ted* ; but when the accent is not retained on the same syllable in the derivatives, which is accented in the primitive, the consonant is not doubled ; as *pref'erable*, *pref'erence*, derived from the verb *prefer'*, by subjoining the terminations *able* and *ence*. Also when a diphthong immediately pre-

cedes a single final consonant in a primitive having the accent on the last syllable, the consonant is not doubled in the derivative ; as *beat'er*, *beat'ing*, from *to beat'* ; *concei'ted*, *concei'test*, *concei'teth*, from *to concei't*. *X* being a double consonant is never doubled.

2. When a single *l* ends a primitive, whether accented on the last syllable or not, the *l*, not being immediately preceded by a diphthong, but by a single vowel, is doubled in derivatives formed by subjoining a termination beginning with a vowel ; as in *cou'nsellor*, *cou'nselling*, from *to cou'nsel* ; *trav'eller*, *trav'elling*, from *to trav'el* ; but when a diphthong precedes *l* in the primitive, it is not doubled in the derivative ; as *reveal'er*, *reveal'ing*, from *to reveal'*.

As an accurate understanding of the meaning of the prepositions and terminations, used in the composition of words, is of the utmost importance towards the knowledge of the meaning of compound and derivative words, and consequently, of language in general ; I shall here, for the sake of such as wish to arrive at a competent knowledge of the meaning of such words, define in as brief a manner as I can, the meanings of the most important English, Latin and Greek prepositions used in the composition of words purely English, and in those borrowed from the Latin and Greek.

I shall afterward explain the meanings, which some of the principal terminations either add to, or subtract from the meaning of the primitive, when that meaning is affirmed, either, with in-

crease, or decrease, in the derivative word. I say, when the meaning of the primitive is affirmed in the derivative word; because there is one termination which totally denies, in the derivative, the idea or meaning of the primitive word: which will be seen in its proper place.

The person, who is not critically acquainted with the meaning of the prepositions and terminations used in the composition and derivation of words, can never, with propriety, pretend to a critical knowledge of any language.

DEFINITION 1st.

A preposition, in composition, or an inseparable preposition, is a word prefixed to another word, and adding to the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed, or else totally destroying or denying its idea or meaning.

Thus, if to the word possessed, we prefix the preposition *pre*, we shall have the compound word prepossessed, in which the superadded idea of priority, signified by the preposition, is evident; but if to the same word we prefix the preposition *dis*, we shall have the compound word dispossessed, in which the meaning or idea of the primitive is totally negated or denied.

DEFINITION 2d.

A termination, in the derivation, or rather, in the composition of words, is one or more syllables subjoined to the end of a word, adding to it some new idea or meaning, which it had not be-

fore, or else negating or denying its former meaning entirely. Thus, if to the word *pain*, we subjoin the termination *ful*, we shall have the derivative *painful*, in which the superadded idea of abounding in, or fulness of, is evident ; but if to the same word we subjoin the termination *less*, we shall have the derivative *painless*, in which the meaning of the primitive is negated or denied entirely.

I shall now proceed to the illustration of prepositions used in the composition of words, and

I,

OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS.

1. *A*, which signifies on or in ; as aboard, for on board ; ashore, for on shore ; abed, for on or in bed ; in some words it has little or no meaning, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the word ; as in abide, for bide ; awake, for wake.

2. *Be*, which has many different meanings ; it is used for about ; as in bespatter, that is, to spatter about. For by or near ; as in beside, that is, by or near the side. For in ; as betimes, that is in time or early. For fore or before-hand ; as to bespeak, that is, to forespeak, or to speak for before-hand. For to ; as to betake, that is, to take to. For over ; as to bestride, that is, to stride over. For for ; as to bewail, that is, to wail, or weep for.

3. *Counter*, which signifies opposition, or contrariety, generally means the same as against ; as to counteract, that is, to act against ; counter-

charm, that is a charm against a charm. This is synonymous to the Latin *contra*, and *preter*, and the Greek *anti*.

4. *For*, which signifies denying or departing ; as forbid, forsake, also falsehood ; as to forswear.

5. *Fore*, which signifies before-hand ; as to forewarn, to warn before-hand ; to foresee, to see before-hand.

6. *Mis*, which signifies defect, fault or error ; as misdeed, misname.

7. *Over*, which sometimes signifies eminency, or superiority ; as to overcome, to oversee.— Sometimes it signifies excess ; as to overcharge, to overload.

8. *Out*, which signifies excess, excellency, or superiority ; as to outgrow, to outfail, to outstrip.

9. *Un*, which signifies negation and contrariety ; as unhappy, unholy. This preposition denies or destroys entirely the idea, or meaning of the word to which it is prefixed.

10. *Up*, which signifies motion from a lower to a higher part, or degree, also places and things which lie upwards ; as up-hill, uproar, upstart, upside, upland.

11. *Sur*, which signifies on, upon, over and upper, derived from the Latin *super* ; as surface ; that is, the upper part of any thing ; to surcharge, that is, to overcharge.

12. *With*, which signifies against, or opposition ; as to withstand, that is, to stand against.

Sometimes it signifies from or back ; as to withdraw, that is, to draw or hold from or back.

II.

OF LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

1. *A*, *ab* and *abs*, the signification of which is from, of, and out of ; as ablution, a washing from, to abstract, to draw from, or out of. *Abs* is never used in English, except when the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c*, or *t* ; as abscession, a departing from ; abstraction, a drawing from, or out of ; the first word is compounded of *abs* and *cession*, the second, of *abs* and *traction* : *ab* is prefixed to words beginning with any other consonant, and always to words beginning with a vowel ; *a*—is rarely used in the composition of words, in the sense of from, or out of ; except before *v* or *m* ; as avocation, a calling from ; amotion, a moving from.

Note, Almost all the one-syllable prepositions following, which end in a consonant, change their ending consonant into the same consonant which begins the word to which any of them is prefixed ; thus, the preposition *col*, in collection, is the same as *con*, the *n* being changed into *l*, because the second part of the word begins with *l*. For the benefit of young students, and such as have not received a liberal education, I shall set down most of the changes, which the prepositions, in composition, undergo.

2. *Ad*, which signifies to, or at ; as to adapt, to fit, or suit to ; to adhere, that is, to stick, or

cling to. This preposition is changed into *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at* ; as in acclaim, affix, agglutinate, allude, annex, approach, arrogate, assign, attract : in all such words as these, the first syllable or prefix, is synonymous to the preposition *ad*, the *d* being changed into the first consonant of the primitive. *D* is omitted in words beginning with *sc*, *sp*, or *st* ; as in ascend, aspire, astringent.

3. *Ante*, which signifies before ; as to antecede, that is, to go before ; to antedate, that is, to date before the true time ; antemeridian, before noon.

Note, *E* in this preposition is changed into *i* in anticipate and its derivatives.

4. *Circum*, which signifies about, or round about ; as circumvolution, that is, a turning round about ; circumjacent, lying round about, to circumfuse, to pour or spread about. *Am*, or *amb*, signifies the same ; as amputate, to cut about, or off ; ambition, a going about to get preferment.

5. *Cis*, which signifies on this side ; as cisalpine, that is, on this side the Alps.

6. *Co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *con*, *cor*, these are all derived from *cum*, and signify as it does, with, or together ; as coexistent, existing together ; cognominal, of the same name with another ; to collect, to gather together ; composition, a putting together ; to conglutinate, to glue together ; to corrode, to gnaw together, is the literal meaning ; but the meaning of the prefixes or prepositions, is not always included in the common acceptation of words.

Note, *Co* is prefixed to words beginning with a vowel ; as coition : also, to words beginning with *b* or *p* ; as cohabit, copartner, and sometimes to the word temporary ; as cotemporary.

Mathematicians prefix *co* to several of their terms of art ; but not in its prepositional sense, but as a contraction of complement, signifying residue, or remainder ; thus co-sine, signifies the sine-complement, that is, the sine of what any given angle, or arch wants of ninety degrees, or a quadrant of a circle.

Com is prefixed to words beginning with *b*, *f*, *m*, or *p* ; as combination, comfort, commission, compassion.

Con is prefixed to words beginning with *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *n*, *s*, *t* and *v* ; as concur, condign, confess, congregate, conjoin, connect, consociate, contract, convocate.

7. *Contra*, which signifies against ; as to contradict, that is, to speak against.

8. *De*, which signifies moving from ; as to deduce, that is, to gather, or infer from ; to detain, to keep from : it most frequently serves to extend, or enlarge the sense of a word ; as to demonstrate, to deplore, to deprave. It also signifies contrariety ; as demerit, that is, an ill deserving.

9. *Di*, which sometimes serves to enlarge, or stretch out, and sometimes to lessen the sense of the word to which it is prefixed ; as dilate, dilute, diminish.

10. *Dis*, which generally signifies the same as

un, and negates the sense of the word to which it is prefixed ; as disappear, disjoin, dislike ;— sometimes it signifies dividing or scattering ; as to distribute, that is, to divide among many, to disseminate, to scatter or spread. The last letter of *dis* is changed into *f*, when the primitive to which it is prefixed, begins with *f* ; as in difficult, from *dis*, *un* or *not*, and facilis, easy, that is, not easy to be done.

11. *E* or *ex*, which signifies out, or out of ; as to elect, that is, to choose out of ; emit, to send out ; expel, to drive out ; expand, to spread out.

The last letter of this preposition is changed into *f*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with *f* ; as in effluxion, a flowing out ; effusion, a pouring out. It is changed into *e*, in eccentric, eccentrical, eccentricity.

12. *Extra*, which signifies beyond, over and above ; as extrajudicial, beyond the course of law ; extraordinary, beyond common ; extramundane, beyond the bounds of the world.

13. *Ig*, *il*, *im*, *in*, *ir*, which generally signify un, not, or without ; as ignorant, unknowing, or without knowledge ; illegal, unlawful, or not lawful ; immortal, not mortal ; indecent, not decent ; irregular, not regular, or according to rule. *Im* and *in* frequently signify the position or disposition of things, or an action, by which one thing is, at it were, put into another ; as to import, that is, to bring from abroad into our own country ; to immure, that is, to shut within walls ; to include, to shut or take in. When these prepositions are prefixed to words importing power

or force, they signify on, up, or forward; as to impress, to press or stamp on; to incite, to stir up.

Im is prefixed to words beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p*; as imbibe, immense, impure: *in* is prefixed to words beginning with any letter except *b*, *l*, *m*, *p*, and *r*: *em* and *en* are frequently used instead of *im* and *in*; as in embroil, engross; such words are either borrowed from the French, or are pure English words, except a few from the Greek; as emphasis, enthusiasm; but in these sorts of words *em* and *en* never signify negation.

14. *Inter*, which signifies between; as to interline, to write between the lines; to interpose, to place between; interval, a space between two places, or times; but in interdict and its derivatives, this preposition is negative, signifying the same as for in forbid. The last letter is changed into *l*, in intellect, intelligent, and their derivatives.

In words derived from the French, we use *enter* instead of *inter*; as entertain, enterprise.

15. *Intro*, which signifies within or in; as introduction, a leading or bringing in.

16. *Ob*, which signifies against, or upon; as obdurate, that is, hardened against good; obligatory, binding upon. Sometimes it signifies to; as obedient, hearing to; about; as obequitation, riding about.

The last letter of this preposition is changed into *c*, *f*, and *p*, when the words to which it is prefixed begin with any of these letters; as in occur, offer, oppose.

17. *Per*, which signifies through; as perfo-

rate, to bore or pierce through ; perambulate, to walk through : in some words it signifies by ; as perchance, that is, by chance ; perforce, by force : it generally denotes excellency, or excess ; as perpetual, never ceasing ; to perfect, to make complete ; to persecute, to follow or pursue to excess. The last letter is changed into *l*, in a few words beginning with *l* ; as in pellepid, pel-lucent.

Per, sometimes signifies very ; as perpauper, very poor, permature, very ripe ; but most commonly through or over ; as perforate, to bore through, permeate, to pass over : also thoroughly ; as permolate, to grind thoroughly.

18. *Post*, which signifies after ; as to postdate, to date after ; postdeluvian, living or being after the flood.

19. *Pre*, which signifies fore or before ; as predestination, the fore-appointing of an event ; prenominate, to forename ; to preordain, to ordain or appoint before-hand ; preceding, going before, or foregoing. Sometimes *pre*, signifies very ; as preeminent, that is, very eminent ; pre-excellent, very excellent ; premature, very or too soon ripe ; presumptuous, very arrogant.

20. *Pro*, which frequently signifies forth ; as to project, to cast forth ; to proceed, to go forth ; to pronounce, to utter forth ; prorogation, a lengthening forth. In a few words it signifies for, or instead of ; as pronoun, a word standing for, or instead of a noun ; proconsul, one appointed for, or instead of a consul : it has several other meanings too difficult to be enumerated.

Pro, is also a Greek preposition, signifying, in words derived from that language, the same as the English preposition *fore*, or the Latin *pre* ; as to prophesy, that is, to foretel ; prophecy, a foretelling ; prognosis, foreknowledge.

21. *Preter*, which signifies against, contrary to, or above ; as preternatural, that is, against, or contrary to nature.

22. *Re*, which frequently signifies again, or back ; as to reprint, that is to print again ; to rebuild, to build again ; to retouch, to touch again ; to repel, to drive back ; to resuscitate, to rise again. It often serves only to enlarge the sense of the word to which it is prefixed ; as replete, repose, repast : sometimes it denotes contrariety ; as reverse, resist : sometimes honor and esteem ; as regard, respect : and sometimes disesteem ; as revile, reproach, reject, rejection : *d* is sometimes inserted between *re* and a vowel ; as in redemption.

23. *Retro*, which signifies backward ; as retrospection, a looking backward ; retrogression, a going backward.

24. *Se*, which signifies apart, or aside ; as to secede, to go apart, or aside ; seduction, a leading aside.

25. *Sine*, which signifies without ; as sinecure, without care, that is, an office without employment ; sincere, from *sine*, without, and *sera*, a bar, lock or bolt, that is, open, without reserve.

26. *Sub*, which signifies under ; as subscription, an underwriting, or a writing under ; subterraneous, that is, under the earth ; to subtend,

to lie under : sometimes it signifies after ; as to subjoin, to join after ; subsequent, following after : sometimes from, or away ; as subtraction, a taking from, or away ; to subduce, to lead or take away : sometimes below or beneath ; as sublunary, below or beneath the moon : sometimes up ; as sublevation, a lifting up : sometimes again ; as to subdivide, to divide again ; sometimes instead, or in the place of ; as to substitute, to put instead, or in the place of another ; substitution, the putting of one thing instead of another : sometimes it signifies a little, or somewhat ; as subacid, a little, or somewhat sour ; subastringent, somewhat binding : sometimes outward ; as suburbs, the outward parts of a city : sometimes over ; as to subvert, to overturn ; subversion, an overturning : sometimes it expresses, in the compound word, an idea opposite to that of the primitive, signifying in this case, opposite to ; as subtriple, that is, opposite to triple : as triple is the threefold of any thing ; so subtriple is the one third of that thing. This sort of words is sometimes used by mathematicians.—

The last letter of *sub* is changed into *c, f, g, p, r*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with any of these letters ; as in succeed, suffice, suggest, suppose, surrogate ; in all such words, the first syllable is synonymous to *sub*. *Sus* is prefixed to primitives beginning with *c, p, or t* ; as in susceptible, suspend, sustain : *sus* in such words as these, is equivalent to *sub*.

27. *Subter*, which also signifies under ; as *sub-*

terfluent, flowing under; subtercutaneous, under the skin: it also signifies away, or off; as subterduction, a leading or stealing off, or away; subterfugent, flying away, or off.

28. *Super*, which signifies upon, over, or above; as superscribe, to write upon the outside; supervention, a coming upon one suddenly; supervisor, an overseer; supernumerary, above the stated number.

29. *Supra*, which signifies above, before, or beyond; as supramundane, above the world; supralapsarian, one who believes that God passed his decree of election and reprobation before the fall.

30. *Trans*, which signifies over, beyond, out, or out of, through; as transfer, to carry or make over; transalpine, beyond the Alps; translucid, shining through; transcribe, to write or copy out; translate, to turn out of one language into another. The two last letters are sometimes omitted; as in tradition, traduction, tranation.— This preposition sometimes signifies the changing of one thing into another; as to transmute, to change one substance into another; to transnominate, to change from one name to another.

31. *Juxta*, which signifies near; as juxtaposition, a near position of the parts of a body.

III.

OF GREEK PREPOSITIONS.

1. *A*, which signifies without, and negates the meaning of the primitive word; as apathy,

without passion; apetalous, without flower leaves; asymphony, without harmony. When this preposition precedes a vowel, it is changed into *an*; as in anarchy, without government; anonymous, without a name.

2. *Amphi*, which signifies on both sides, and about; as amphibrachus, a foot in Latin and Greek verse, having a long syllable in the middle, and a short syllable on both sides; amphiclii, inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows at different times of the year, fall both ways: sometimes north and sometimes south; amphibious, living both on land, and on or in water.

3. *Ana*, which signifies again, and is synonymous to the Latin preposition *re*; as anabaptist, one who rebaptizes, or admits of the practice of rebaptizing; analysis, the resolving of any substance into its component parts; anacampitic, turning again, as an echo; anaplerosis, a filling up again.

4. *Anti*, which signifies against; as antinomial, one against the keeping of the law; antichristian, one against christianity; antiasthmat-ics, remedies against the asthma. The last letter of this preposition is sometimes omitted, when it is prefixed to words beginning with *a* or *b*; as in antagonist, antartic, antheminthics. *Anti*, signifies for, in antiptosis.

5. *Apo*, which sometimes signifies from; as apostrophe, a turning, fleeing, or cutting from; sometimes *un*, or *re*; as apocalypse, an uncovering, or revealing: the last letter of this prepo-

sition is omitted, when the primitive begins with *b* ; as in aphelion, aphorism.

6. *Cata*, which signifies from, against, or through ; as catarrh, a flowing from, or through the head ; cataract, a dashing against, or from top to bottom : the last letter of this preposition is omitted, when the primitive begins with a vowel, or *b* ; as in category, catoptric, catholic.

7. *Dia*, which signifies between, out of, thro', from, and with ; as diameter, a line drawn thro' the middle of any geometrical figure from angle to angle, and through the centre of a circle, from side to side ; dialogue, a discourse between two or more persons ; diapente, a composition made out of five ingredients ; diamoron, a confection made out of mulberries.

8. *Ex*, which has the same signification in Greek derivatives, as it has in Latin ones ; namely, out, or out of, and sometimes without ; as Exodus, a going out, or out of ; exomphalos, without a navel. The last letter of this preposition is changed into *c*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with a consonant ; as in eclogue, ecstasy.

9. *Epi*, which signifies to ; as epithet, a putting to ; —on, or upon ; as epitaph, an inscription on a tomb ; epithalamium, a song composed upon a marriage ; among ; as epidemic, spreading among the people ; after ; as epiglottis, the after-tongue, or throat-flap ; over ; as episcopos, an overseer. The last letter of this preposition is frequently omitted, when it is prefixed to

words beginning with a vowel, or *h*; as in epode, ephemeris.

10. *Hyper*, which signifies over and above; as hypercritical, over critical; hypercathartic, over purgative; hyperbole, a going above the truth.

11. *Hypo*, which signifies under; as hypogram, an under writing, or subscription; hypoglottis, a piece of flesh under the tongue; hypotheca, a thing put under the care of another, a pawn.

12. *Meta*, which signifies beyond, or else denotes the changing of one thing into another; as metaphor, the using of a word in a sense beyond its common acceptation; metaplasm, the placing of words or letters beyond or out of their natural order; metamorphosis, a changing of one shape or form into another; metanoia, a change of mind.

13. *Para*, or *par*, before a vowel, which signifies beyond, for, about; as paradox, a sentiment beyond the common opinion; paramount, one elevated beyond others; parasite, one who flatters for the sake of bread: sometimes it signifies to; as paragoge, the adding of a letter or syllable to the end of a word: sometimes together; as parasynaxis, a gathering together.

14. *Peri*, which signifies about; as pericardium, a membrane, which covers the heart round about; periphery, the curve line drawn round about the surface of a circle; periphrasis, a round about way of speaking or writing.

15. *Pros*, which signifies sometimes, to, or together; as prosthesis, a putting or joining of

things to one another, or together ; sometimes against ; as prosbole, a fighting against. *Pro*, signifies fore, or before ; as prognostication, a foretelling. See 20th of the foregoing.

16. *Syn*, which signifies with or together ; as syntax, the joining of words together in proper order according to the rules of grammar ; synopsis, the seeing of things collected together into a narrow compass ; synthesis, a compounding together ; synapsis, a joining together, or conjunction ; synagogue, a meeting of Jews together, or the place in which they meet : it signifies off, in syncope, a cutting off, also a fainting. The last letter in this preposition is changed into *l*, *m*, and *s*, when it is prefixed to words beginning with these letters ; as in syllogism, sympathy, sysfemos ; that is, consignant. *Sys* is prefixed to words beginning with *ch*, or *s* ; as in syschenos, a comrade ; sysfitos, a companion ; the last letter is omitted when the primitive begins with *st* ; as in system. *Sym* is prefixed to primitives beginning with *b*, *m*, or *p* ; as in symbol, symmetry, symphony. This preposition, in Greek derivatives, is synonymous to the preposition *con*, in Latin derivatives.

In words derived from the Latin and Greek languages, adjectives and adverbs are sometimes prefixed to primitives, in order to express complex ideas, which greatly tends to the enrichment of language. These may be called prefixes to distinguish them from prepositions properly so called. I shall point out a few of these in derivatives from both languages, and

I.

OF LATIN PREFIXES.

1. *Mult*, or *multi*, from *multus*, many or much, adds this signification to primitives ; as *multangular*, that is, having many angles ; *multinomial*, having many names ; *multipotent*, having much power. *Mult* precedes a vowel, *multi* a consonant.

2. *Bi*, or *bis*, from the adverb *bis*, twice, signifies into, or of two ; as *binomial*, of, or having two names ; *biennial*, of two years continuance ; to *bisect*, to divide into two parts ; *bisection*, a dividing into two parts. *Bi* should precede both vowels and consonants, except *bisfextile*.

3. *Magn* or *magni*, from *magnus*, great or grand ; as *magnanimous*, having a great mind ; *magnificence*, greatness, or grandness ; to *magnify*, to make great. *Magn* is prefixed to a vowel, *magni* to a consonant.

4. *Male*, which signifies ill, evil, bad, or badly, superadds this signification to the primitives, to which it is prefixed ; as *malefactor*, an evil-doer ; *malevolent*, ill-disposed ; *malepractice*, bad behavior.

5. *Omni*, from *omnis*, all, or every, superadds one of these significations to the primitives, to which it is prefixed ; as *omnific*, creating all things ; *omnipotent*, almighty ; *omnipresent*, every where present ; *omniscient*, all-knowing.

6. *Non* signifies not, and negates the meaning

of the word to which it is prefixed ; as nonentity, a want of being ; nonconformity, a refusing to join in opinion.

7. *Uni*, or *un*, from *unus*, one ; *du*, from *duo*, two ; *tri*, or *tre*, from *tres*, three ; *quadri*, or *quadru*, and sometimes *quart*, and *quadr*, from *quadrum*, a square, or *quatuor*, four ; *quingu*, or *quint*, from *quinque*, five ; *sex*, *sext*, or *sextu*, from *sex*, six ; *septem*, *septe*, *septi*, *sept*, or *septu*, from *septem*, seven ; *oct*, *octo*, *octa*, *octu*, from *octo*, eight ; *novem*, *nov*, or *noven*, from *novem*, nine ; *decem*, *dec*, *decu*, or *deca*, from the Latin *decem*, or the Greek *deca*, ten : these superadd their respective meanings to the primitives to which they are prefixed ; as in uniform, of one form ; unanimous, of one mind ; duennial, of two years ; duel, a fight between two ; triangular, of three angles ; trigon, a figure having three angles ; treble, or triple, threefold ; quadrilateral, having four sides ; quadruped, a four footed animal ; quadruple, fourfold ; quartan, a fourth day ague ; quatern, the fourth part of a pint ; quinquangular, having five angles or corners ; quinquennial, continuing five years ; quintal, pronounced kintle, a weight of five score ; quintessence, the fifth essence, or purest part of any thing ; quintuple, five-fold : sometimes this prefix is written *quinc* before *n* and *quincu* before *p*, and sometimes *quinque* is written in full before a consonant ; as quincunx, a weight of five ounces, also a curious manner of planting five or more trees ; quincuped, a rule or measure of five feet long, quinquefolium, cinquefoil, five-leaved

clover ; sexennial, lasting or happening in six years, sextant, the sixth part of a circle, sextuple, sixfold : when this prefix signifies a sixth part, it is derived from the Latin *sextus*, the sixth ; septemfluus, flowing in seven streams, septemviri, seven commissioners, septemana, seven mornings, or a week, septiformous, having seven forms, or shapes, septennial, lasting, or happening in seven years ; septuble, sevenfold ; octennial, lasting or happening in eight years ; October, the eighth month from March inclusive ; octangular, having eight angles or corners ; octagon, a figure of eight angles, and as many sides ; octuple, eight-fold ; November, the ninth month from March, inclusive ; novennial, continuing, or happening in nine years ; novendial, of nine days continuance ; decemviri, a committee of ten noblemen of Rome, who governed when the consuls were deposed ; decennial, continuing or happening in ten years ; decuple, tenfold ; decagon, a figure of ten angles, and as many sides ; decalogue, the ten commandments ; Decapolis, the ten cities.

The prefixes *duo*, *tri*, *oēt*, or *oēta*, and *deca*, being the same both in Latin and Greek derivatives, I shall not mention them under the next head. *Uni*, signifies only, in *unigenitus*, an only begotten son.

8. *Prime*, *prim*, *primi*, *primo*, or *prin*, from *primus*, first, superadds the idea of first, in the order of time, place, dignity, or excellency ; as *primeminister*, the first, or chief minister ; *primary*, original, or first in order or rank ; *primi-*

potent, having chief power ; primogenial, original, or first born ; primogeniture, eldership, or a being first born ; principal, a chief, or head ; principle, a first rule, or fundamental truth.

9. *Rect*, *recti*, from *rectus*, right, or straight, superadds one of these meanings to the primitives, to which it is prefixed ; as rectangular, having one or more right angles ; rectangle, a straight lined plain figure, having four straight lines, and as many right angles ; rectilinear, consisting of right lines ; to rectify, to make right.

10. *Semi*, from *semis*, half, *sesqui*, once and half as much more, superadd these ideas to the primitives to which they are prefixed ; as semicircle, a half circle ; semidiameter, half a diameter ; semiquaver, half the quantity of a quaver ; semitone, half a tone or note in music ; sesquipedal, of a foot and a half ; sesquiennial, of a year and a half ; sesquilibra, a pound and a half ; sesquiuncia, an ounce and a half. *Demi*, superadds the idea of half to primitives ; as demigod, a half God ; demidevil, a half devil.

11. *Dei*, from *Deus*, God, superadds this idea to primitives ; as deification, the making of a God ; deify, to make a God, or to praise one extravagantly.

12. *Equi*, from *æquus*, even or equal, adds this signification to primitives ; as equiangular, having equal angles.

II.

OF GREEK PREFIXES.

1. *Di* before a consonant, and *dis* before a vowel, from the Greek adverb *dis*, twice, signify dividing into two parts, and sometimes doubling ; as to dichotomize, to divide into two parts ; distich, a couplet, or pair of verses ; dissyllable, two syllables ; ditrochee, a foot, in verse, of two trochees.

2. *Dys*, from *dus*, a Greek particle, signifying evil, ill, bad, or badly ; as dynomy, an ill constitution of law ; dyspepsy, a bad digestion ; dysentery, a bad state of the bowels, the bloody flux.

3. *Poly*, from *polus*, in Greek, many, or much, superadds one of these meanings, to primitives ; as polysyllable, a word of many syllables, it must exceed three ; polygon, a figure of many angles, it must exceed four ; polytheism, a belief of many Gods ; polyglot, in many languages ; polypus, an animal having many feet ; polylogy, much talking ; polymathy, much learning.

4. *Pan*, all, superadds this idea to primitives ; as pantheon, a temple for all the Gods ; panacea, a medicine for all diseases ; pandora, all gifts : *pam* is written before *ph* ; as pamphlet, Pamphylia.

5. *Tetra*, from *tessares*, or *tettares*, four ; *penta*, from *pente*, five ; *hex*, six ; *hepta*, seven ; *ennea*, nine ; *hendeca*, eleven ; superadd these significations to primitives ; as tetragon, a figure of four angles ; tetrapharmacum, or tetraphar-

macon, a medicine of four ingredients ; tetrapolis, the four cities. Hexameter, a verse consisting of six feet ; hexagon, a six-angled figure. Pentameter, a verse consisting of five feet ; pentateuch, the five books of Moses ; pentapolis, the five cities. Heptagon, a seven-angled figure ; heptachord, a musical instrument of seven strings ; heptateuch, the seven volumes, the five books of Moses, with Joshua and Judges. Enneagon, a nine-sided figure. Hendecagon, a figure having eleven angles.

6. *Proto*, from *protos*, first ; *hemi*, from *hemisfu*, half ; *pseudo*, from *pseudos*, a falsity, or lie ; superadd these significations to the primitives to which they are prefixed ; as *protomartyr*, the first martyr, St. Stephen ; *protoplast*, the first man formed, viz. Adam ; *hemisphere*, the half of a sphere or globe ; *hemistich*, half a verse ; *hemisphericum*, half the skull ; *pseudoprophet*, a false prophet ; *pseudoapostle*, a false apostle.

7. *Theo*, from *theos* God, superadds this idea to primitives ; as *theology*, a science which treats of the being, attributes, and revealed will of God ; *theomachy*, a fighting against God, or a battle of the heathen gods ; *theologue*, a divine, one who discourses concerning God ; *theogony*, the generation, or original of the heathen gods : when *r* immediately follows the last letter of this prefix, it is then derived from *theoros*, a speculator ; as *theorem*, a speculative proposition ; *theory*, speculation.

8. *Philo*, from *philos*, a friend or lover ; *arch*, *arche*, or *archi*, from *archee*, an original, or from

archos, or archon, a prince, or chief; *aristo*, from *aristos*, best; add these significations to primitives; as philosopher, a friend to, or lover of wisdom; philomathy, a love of learning; philogyny, a love of women; archbishop, a chief bishop; archetype, the first draught, or original; architect, the chief builder; archigraph, the chief secretary, or clerk; aristocracy, a government administered by the best sort of the people, that is, by nobles; aristodemos, a prince of the people; aristarchus, the best prince. The first of these prefixes is sometimes subjoined to words; but then it is written *philus*; as theophilus, a lover of God; cosmophilus, a lover of the world.

9. *Geo*, from *gaia*, *gea*, or *gee*, the earth; *ortho*, from *orthos*, right; superadd these significations to primitives; as geography, a description of the earth; George, a tiller of the ground, or earth; orthography, right spelling; orthodox, having a right judgment, or opinion.

10. *Chryso*, from *chrysos*, gold; *hydro*, from *hudor*, water; *betero*, from *heteros*, another, or different; *bier*, or *biero*, from *hieros*, holy; *oxy*, from *oxus*, sharp, or acute; superadd these significations to primitives; as chrysolyte, a precious stone of a golden color; chrysostom, golden mouth; chrysopolis, the golden city. Hydraulics, the art of conveying water; hydrography, a description of the sea; hydrophobia, a dread of water; hydrostatics, the science of weighing fluids. Heterodox, differing from the true

church, or opinion ; heterogeneous, of another, or different kind. Hierarchy, a holy government ; hieroglyphic, an emblem, or representation of a sacred, or secret thing ; hierapolis, the holy city. Oxygen, an acute angle ; oxymel, a sharp drink made of vinegar, honey and water, mixt.

11. *Eu*, or *ev*, very, well, or good ; *iso*, from *isos*, equal ; *meso*, from *mesos*, the middle, or between ; *mono*, or *mon*, from *monos*, alone, or one ; super-add these significations to primitives ; as euterpe, very delightful ; eutyche, good fortune ; eunomy, a good constitution of law ; evangelist, a messenger bringing good tidings ; eugene, well born. Isosceles, having two equal sides ; isocrates, equal power. Mesocranion, the middle of the skull ; mesolabium, an instrument to find out middle or mean proportional lines ; Mesopotamia, between the rivers, viz. Euphrates and Tigris ; monosyllable, one syllable ; monoptoton, a word having but one case ; monarchy, a government administered by one person ; monostich, one verse ; monotony, having but one invariable tone.

OF TERMINATIONS OR ENDINGS.

I.

OF ENGLISH TERMINATIONS.

1. The termination *er*, subjoined to an English verb, produces what is called a verbal noun, denoting the agent or performer of the action, signified by the verb ; as from to sing, comes a

finger ; from to read, comes a reader ; when the verb ends in *e*,—*r*, only is subjoined ; as from to write, comes a writer ; to verbs borrowed from the French or Latin, *or*, is often subjoined, dropping *e* final ; as from to govern, comes a governor ; from to sail, comes a sailor ; from to act, comes an actor ; from to translate, comes a translator.

2. The termination *en*, subjoined to some nouns, produces adjectives, signifying the matter out of which any thing is made ; as from wool, comes woollen ; from wood, comes wooden, that is, made of wood.

3. The termination *ful*, *y*, or *some*, subjoined to nouns, produces adjectives denoting fulness ; as from sin, comes sinful ; from youth, youthful ; from smoke, smoky ; from dirt, dirty ; from game, gamesome ; from trouble, troublesome : sometimes these terminations are subjoined to adjectives and verbs ; as from glad, comes gladful ; from to abash, bashful ; from to tire, tiresome.

4. The termination *less*, subjoined to nouns, produces adjectives signifying negation or want ; as joyless, from joy ; from help, helpless, that is, without help.

5. The termination *like*, *ly*, or *ish*, subjoined to nouns, produces adjectives signifying likeness ; as from woman, comes womanlike, womanly, womanish ; from God, godly, or godlike ; from sheep, sheepish : *ly* and *ish* are also subjoined to adjectives ; as from wise, comes wisely ; from good, goodly : when *ly* is subjoined to a noun,

the part of speech formed, is an adjective ; but when subjoined to an adjective, the part of speech formed, is an adverb ; except goodly, which is an adjective : when *ish* is subjoined to an adjective, it forms a diminutive adjective, which may be called the diminutive comparative degree of the quality or property signified by the primitive adjective, so that this sort of adjectives has four degrees of comparison : thus *ish*, subjoined to white, forms the diminutive comparative whitish, which expresses the property in a lower degree than the positive, and by subjoining *er*, and *est*, the comparative and superlative terminations, to the positive degree white, we get the four degrees of comparison, whitish, white, whiter, whitest ; *ish* is sometimes subjoined to verbs ; as from to giggle, comes gigglish ; from to tickle, ticklish.

This termination is subjoined to the first syllable of some proper names of nations and countries, and then it produces what is called a gentile or national noun, or adjective : the noun signifies the natives of that particular nation or country ; as from England, is derived the English, that is, the natives of, or descendants from England ; the British, that is, the natives of Britain ; the Irish, that is, the natives of Ireland. When it is to be subjoined to a syllable ending in *l*, *n*, or *t*, it is, for the more easy pronunciation of it, changed into *ch* ; as in Welch, from the proper name Wales ; French, from France ; Scottish, but more frequently Scotch, or Scots, from Scotland : except Spanish, from Spain ; Rhenish, from the Rhine. When these deriv-

atives are used as adjectives, they signify of, from, belonging to, or made, or produced, or generated in that particular nation or country, from the proper name of which the adjective is derived ; as the British parliament is the parliament of Britain ; an English horse is a horse generated in England, or descended from an English breed ; a Turkish spy is a spy from Turkey. The natives or inhabitants of such nations or countries as have more general gentile or national denominations for their natives or inhabitants, than the gentile or national derivatives in *ish*, should be always denominated by those more general gentile or national denominations : in this case, the gentile or national derivatives in *ish*, are always gentile or national adjectives. Thus the English, Scotch and Irish, are subjects of the same monarch, is proper ; but the Polish, Danish and Turkish, are subjects of different monarchs, is barbarous ; because these latter three nations have more general gentile or national denominations, viz. Poles, Danes and Turks.

6. The termination *head*, or *hood*, denoting state or condition, subjoined to nouns, forms other nouns ; as Godhead, the state or condition of God ; manhood, the state or condition of man.

7. The termination *ship*, *ric*, or *wic*, signifying office or jurisdiction, subjoined to nouns, forms other nouns ; as stewardship, the office and jurisdiction of a steward ; bishopric, the office

and jurisdiction of a bishop ; bailiwick, the office and jurisdiction of a bailiff.

8. The termination *dom*, signifies jurisdiction, when subjoined to nouns or names of dignity ; as kingdom, the jurisdiction of a king ; dukedom, the jurisdiction of a duke ; but when subjoined to nouns or adjectives, not expressive of political dignity, it signifies state, condition, or practice ; as from whore, comes whoredom, the practice of a whore ; from free, comes freedom, the state or condition of being free.

9. *Age*, and *ment*, are French terminations, which signify nearly the same, which the English termination *ing* does : the commandment of the Lord should be obeyed, is the same as the commanding of the Lord should be obeyed ; the boy had hard usage, is the same as the boy had hard using.

10. *Ness*, denotes a quality or property considered in itself, without regard to any particular subject, in which it inheres, and being subjoined to an adjective, it forms an abstract noun, that is, the name of the quality or property abstractedly considered ; as from white, comes whiteness ; from good, comes goodness.

11. The termination *th*, subjoined to adjectives and verbs, forms nouns signifying the effect, or product of the quality or property expressed by the adjective, and of the action signified by the verb ; as from broad, comes breadth ; from long, length ; from deep, depth ; from strong, strength ; from to die, comes death ; from to grow, growth ; from to spill, spilth ; from to

till, tilth ; and from the noun moon, comes the noun month. The letters of the primitive are generally somewhat altered in the derivative : according to analogy, height and drought, should be written highth, droughth.

12. The termination *kin*, or *ling*, signifying diminution, subjoined to nouns, forms nouns diminutive ; as from lamb, comes lambkin, that is, a little or young lamb ; from goose, comes gosling, a little or young goose ; stripling, a youth or weak man. Sometimes these nouns diminutive are formed by changing or altering the spelling of the primitive ; as from cat, comes kit, or kitten, a young cat ; from a sup, comes sip, a little sup.

The terminations *icle*, *oc*, *ule*, and *rel*, in a few words signify diminution also, that is, they lessen the signification of the primitives to which they are subjoined ; as in isicle, a drop of water frozen into a small or slender bit of ice ; particle, a small part ; bulloc, a young bull ; hilloc, a small hill ; plantule, a young plant ; granule, a small grain ; cockrel, a young cock ; pickrel, a young pike, &c.

Note, The termination *ese*, subjoined to proper names of places, signifies a native, or the natives of that place ; as a Chinese, a native of China ; the Chinese, the natives of China.

II.

OF LATIN TERMINATIONS.

1. *Al, ic, ical, iacal, ive, ous*, when subjoined to nouns, signify of, or belonging to, that is, of, or belonging to the idea signified by the noun ; as natural, of, or belonging to nature ; historic, or historical, of, or belonging to history ; paradisaical, of, or belonging to paradise ; abusive, of, or belonging to abuse ; dangerous, of, or belonging to danger. The part of speech derived, is an adjective.

2. *Able*, when subjoined to a noun, which cannot be used as a verb, signifies capable of, that is, capable of whatever the noun signifies ; as actionable, capable of action ; saleable, capable of sale ; sometimes it signifies according to, or in the ; as fashionable, according to, or in the fashion ; reasonable, according to reason. When this termination is subjoined to a verb, it signifies capable of being, that is, capable of being whatsoever the participle perfect and passive of the verb signifies ; as from to avoid, comes avoidable, capable of being avoided ; teachable, capable of being taught : the last words, avoided and taught, of the explanations, are the participles perfect and passive of the primitive verbs avoid, teach. Sometimes this termination signifies fit to be, or worthy of being ; as from to punish, comes punishable, fit to be, or worthy of being punished ; from to banish, banishable, fit to be, or worthy of being banished : *ible* and

able, are synonymous to *able* ; as discernible, capable of being discerned ; indissoluble, not capable of being dissolved. Sometimes these terminations signify capable of, followed by the participle in *ing* ; as from to fall, comes fallible, capable of falling ; perishable, capable of perishing ; or they may be explained, by liable to, immediately followed by the primitive verb itself ; as from to blame, comes blameable, liable to blame ; changeable, liable to change. These derivatives, whether from nouns or verbs, are adjectives.

3. The termination *ive*, signifying the same as the English termination *ing*, when subjoined to verbs, forms adjectives ; as from to afflict, comes afflictive, that is, afflicting : an afflictive condition, and an afflicting condition, are synonymous expressions. It also signifies able to ; that is, able to perform whatsoever act the primitive verb signifies ; as from to effect, comes effective, that is, able to effect : an effective cause, is a cause able to produce its adequate effect.

4. *Ance*, *ence*, *ion*, subjoined to verbs, form nouns, and signify the same as the termination *ing* ; as from to rely, comes a reliance, that is, a relying : my reliance on God, and my relying on God, are synonymous expressions : from to exist, comes existence, that is, an existing : the existence of God, and the existing of God, are synonymous : from to commune, comes communion, that is, communing : from to devote, devotion, that is, devoting : from to corrode, corrosion, that is corroding : from to conclude,

conclusion, that is, concluding : from to relate, relation, that is relating : from to complete, completion, that is completing : from to congratulate, congratulation, that is, congratulating : from to abolish, abolition, that is, abolishing ; the abolition of a thing, and the abolishing of it, are perfectly synonymous ; the same may be observed of all other words of this kind.

Sometimes *ation*, and *ition*, are subjoined to verbs, in order to form nouns ; as from to commend, comes commendation ; from to transport, transportation ; from to add, addition.

5. *Ant*, *ent*, signifying the same as *ing*, subjoined to verbs, form adjectives ; as from to abound, comes abundant, that is abounding : from to repent, repentant, that is, repenting : from to differ, comes different, that is, differing : from to excel, excellent, that is, excelling. This sort of adjectives is sometimes used as nouns : thus, a repellent medicine, and a repellent, are synonymous. Such sort of nouns include the ideas both of the adjective or quality and the subject of inherence : thus, an expectant, is an expecting person ; a commandant, is a commanding officer.

6. *Ist*, signifies professing, or excelling in, and when subjoined to a noun, forms another noun ; as deist, one professing deism ; papist, one professing popery ; artist, one excelling in art.

7. *Fy* from *facio*, signifies to make, and terminates verbs ; *fication* terminates nouns, and signifies a making ; *ficent* terminates adjectives, and signifies making ; as to sanctify, to make

holy ; sanctification, a making holy ; munificent, making presents or gifts, that is, liberal : faction and factive, signify making ; putrefaction, a making rotten, &c.

8. *An, ar, ary*, signify of, or belonging to ; as republican, of, or belonging to a republic ; linear, of, or belonging to a line, or lines ; pecuniary, of, or belonging to money. These derivatives are adjectives, formed generally from nouns ; but such of them as admit of the plural number, are nouns in the plural ; as auxiliaries, from auxiliary.

9. *Ety, ity, and ude*, subjoined to adjectives, form abstract nouns, and signify the same as the termination *ness* ; as from proper, comes propriety, that is, properness : from prosperous, prosperity or prosperousness : from magnus, great, magnitude, greatness.

From some verbs in *itate* are derived abstract nouns in *ity*, changing *tate* into *ty* ; as from to capacitate, comes capacity ; from to felicitate, comes felicity ; from to abilitate, comes ability : also, from a few verbs in *itate*, by changing *ate* into *ety*, are derived abstract nouns in *ety* ; as from to inebriate, or ebriate, comes inebriety, or ebriety, from to sociate, comes society, from to satiate, comes satiety* ; but the most certain de-

* Satiety. This is, perhaps, the most singular word in the English tongue. I have heard some pronounce it sa-shi!-e-ty : some sa-sil-e-ty ; and others sa-ty!-e-ty : but none of these pronunciations is consistent with the sound of *ti* before a vowel in the English, or in the Latin, as pronounced by Englishmen. It is a general rule, that *ti* before a vowel, in all words either borrowed or derived

riation of English nouns in *ty*, is from Latin originals in *tas*; as ferocity, from ferocitas, liberty, from libertas, &c.

10. The termination *cide*, at the end of nouns, signifies the killing, or the murder of, or a killer, or murderer of, that is, of whatever the first part of the noun signifies; as parricide, the murder, or a murderer of a father or mother; fratricide, the murder, or a murderer of a brother; caticide, the killing of cats, or a killer of cats, or a catkiller.

11. *Ple*, *ply*, *plicate*, *plication*, signify fold, or folding; as triple, three fold; quadruple, four fold; multiple, many fold; to multiply, to many fold; triplicate, three fold; multiplication, a many folding.

12. The termination *ite*, subjoined to the end of proper names, signifies one of the tribe, profession, or country, signified by the proper name; as Levite, one of the tribe or profession of Levi; Moscovite, one of Muscovy.

III.

OF GREEK TERMINATIONS, OR SUFFIXES.

1. *Graphy*, signifies a description, or a writing of; *grapher*, a describer, or writer of; from *grapho*, to write, or describe; as biography, a de-

from the Latin, sound like *sh*; except only when *f* or *x* immediately precedes *ti*. Sa'tiety is derived from the Latin verb sa'tio, to fill, or satisfy; which is pronounced sash'-o: I therefore prefer sash'-e-ty or rather sa'-she-ty, to every other pronunciation and accentuation of this word.

scription, or history of the lives of eminent persons ; biographer, a describer, or writer of the lives of eminent persons : sometimes *graph* is subjoined to words ; as paragraph. *Graph* signifies written.

2. *Logue*, *logy*, signify a discourse ; from *logos*, a word or discourse ; as dialogue, a discourse between two or more persons ; physiology, a discourse concerning nature ; demonology, a discourse concerning demons or devils.

3. *Tome*, or *tomy*, from *temno*, to cut, signifies cutting ; as epitome, a cutting short, or an abridgement ; anatomy, a cutting or dissecting of the human body ; phlebotomy, vein-cutting, or bleeding.

4. *Thesis*, from the Greek verb *titheemi* ; to put, signifies putting ; as *synthesis* a putting together, or composition ; *hypothesis*, a putting under some condition, or a supposition.

5. *Gon*, from *Goni'a*, an angle, signifies angles ; as pentagon, a figure having five angles ; heptagon, a figure having seven angles.

6. *Ptote*, *ptoton*, from *ptosis* ; a case, signify a case, or cases ; as *monoptote*, or *monoptoton*, a word having but one case ; *triptote*, or *triptoton*, a noun having three cases ; sometimes *ptosis* is subjoined to words ; as *antiptosis*, the putting of one case of a noun for another.

7. *Nomy*, from *nomos*, law, superadds this signification to words ; as *Deuteronomy*, the second law, or a repetition of the law ; *astronomy*, the law of the stars ; *anomy*, the being without law.

8. *Agogue*, *agogy*, or *agoge*, from *ago*, to lead, or *agogos*, a leader, adds leader, or leading to the signification of words, as *demagogue*, a leader of the people ; *pedagogue* a leader of youth, into the principles of knowledge ; *pedagogy*, the leading of youth into the principles of learning, or the office of a pedagogue ; *paragoge*, a leading, or adding to.

9. *Gamy*, from *gamos*, marriage, adds this signification to words ; as *bigamy*, the marrying of two wives, or two husbands, either at once, or one after another ; *polygamy*, the marrying of many wives ; *misogamy*, the hatred of marriage.

10. *Polis*, or *ople*, a city, adds the signification of city, or cities to words ; as *metropolis*, the mother-city, or chief city ; *heliopolis*, the city of the sun ; *decapolis*, the ten cities ; *Constantinople*, the city of Constantine.

11. *Gee*, *geum*, *geon*, from *gai*, *gea*, *gee*, the earth ; *helium* or *helion*, from *helios*, the sun ; add these significations to words ; as *apogee*, *apogeeum*, or *apogeeon*, the farthest distance of the sun, or any planet from the earth ; *perigee*, *perigeeum*, or *perigeeon*, the place of the sun, or any planet, which is the nearest to the earth ; *aphelium*, or *aphelion*, the farthest distance of a planet from the sun ; *perihelium*, or *perihelion*, the place of a planet which is nearest the sun. *Elius* signifies of the sun ; as *cornelius*, the horn of the sun.

As the article *a* or *an*, in printed books, is used, in a manner, which is different from, and inconsistent with the present mode of speaking

the English language ; and as a language, should be read, as it is spoken, I shall, with submission to better judges, lay down the following general rule, viz.

The article *an* should be written and pronounced, only before words beginning with any of the first five vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, and also before words beginning with an unaspirated or silent *b* ; as an arm, an egg, an inch, an oven, an unit, an hour : *a* should be written and pronounced, only before words beginning with any other letter.— The word *one*, being pronounced, as if *w* preceded it, is an exception to the first part of this rule : such an one, and an horse, though frequent in printed books, are inelegant.

The adverbs herein, hereinto, hereto, hereby, hereunto, hereon, hereupon, hereof, herewith, hereafter, heretofore, hereabout ; therein, thereinto, thereto, thereby, thereunto, thereon, thereupon, thereof, therewith, therefor, thereafter, thereabout ; wherein, whereinto, whereto, whereby, whereunto, whereon, whereupon, whereof, wherewith, wherefor, whereabout ; are frequently used instead of pronominal adjectives and relative pronouns, which (with submission to better judges) I think, is not only inelegant, but also often tends to render many sentences, in which they are used, too obscure, especially to common readers.

These may not improperly be called adverbial pronouns : that is, pronouns in the form of adverbs.

There are three kinds of these adverbial pro-

nouns, as may be seen in the above arrangement of them. In the arrangement, the kinds are distinguished from each other by a semicolon.

The first kind is compounded of the adverb *here*, the second of the adverb *there*, the third of the adverb *where*, and any English preposition ; as *in*, *into*, *to*, *by*, *unto*, *on*, *upon*, *of*, *for*, *with*, &c. subjoined to the adverb.

The first and second kind relate to things, acts, or brutes only : the third kind relate to things, acts, brutes and persons. In the first kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb *here*, when it relates to one thing, act or brute, signifies *this* ; that is, *this thing*, act or brute : when to more than one, *these* ; that is, *these things*, acts or brutes. It also signifies a thing, act or brute, near at hand, or last spoken of, or to be soon spoken of.

In the second kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb *there*, when it relates to one thing, &c. signifies *that*, or *it* ; that is, *that thing*, &c.—when to more than one, *those*, or *them* ; that is, *those things*, &c. It also relates, sometimes, to things at a distance, or spoken of before.

In the third kind of adverbial pronouns, the adverb *where*, when it relates to a thing, act or brute, signifies *which* or *what* ; that is, *which* or *what thing*, or *things* ; but when it relates to persons, it signifies *whom*.

These adverbial pronouns may be turned into pronominal adjectives and relative pronouns, (which shall be of equal signification with them, but more elegant,) by prefixing to the pronom-

inal signification of the adverb, the preposition subjoined to the same adverb. And this may, and ought to be done, for the sake of perspicuity, as well as elegance, even while a person is reading a book, in which those antiquated words happen to abound.—I will illustrate this point by the following sentence.—

The violent passions, and irregular appetites, whereof, (of which) we are possessed; the cares, disappointments and allurements of the world, wherewith, (with which) we are surrounded; and the evil suggestions and injections of the prince of the power of the air, whereby, (by which) he assaults us, are the three grand sources of our infelicity, whilst we remain on this terrestrial ball, whereon, (on which) the glorious Author and Supporter of all things hath placed us.

The parentheses include the synonymous pronominal expressions of the immediately preceding adverbial pronouns, whereof, wherewith, whereby, whereon.

By the foregoing directions, and the assistance of an able instructor, such pupils as can read tolerably well, may, by a little practice and attention, be made to give the pronominal meanings of those old fashioned words, as soon as they shall see them, and so avoid even the pronouncing of them.

The adverbial pronouns, therefore, wherefore, are corruptly used instead of therefor, wherefor. The preposition fore, is synonymous to the preposition before, and this is its meaning, whether

it be prefixed or subjoined to a primitive : to foretel, is to tell before-hand ; heretofore, signifies before this time : consequently, according to analogy, therefore, when referring to one thing, act or reason, must signify before it, or before that, that is, before that act or reason : and when it refers to more than one thing, &c. it must signify before those acts, things or reasons.

By the same reasoning, wherefore must, according to analogy, signify before what, or before which ; that is, before what or which reason or reasons. But these meanings are very different from the intended meanings of those words. The intended meaning of therefore, when used as an illative conjunction, is, *for that reason* ; as " I believed, therefore have I spoken. *Psalms* cxvi. 10." That is, for that, or this reason have I spoken. But when it is used as an adverbial relative, it signifies for it, or for that thing, act or brute, when it refers to one only ; but it signifies for them, or for those, that is, those things, acts or brutes, when it refers to more than one. But in this sense it is not corrupted. It never refers to persons with propriety.

The intended meaning of wherefore, is, for what, or for which ; that is, for what, or for which cause, or reason, or so that ; as " For in fix days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." That is, for which cause, or reason, " the Lord blessed, &c." not before which cause or reason. From these observations,

I think it is evident, that therefore, wherefore, should be written and pronounced therefor, wherefor: For by this orthography only, can these words be analogically explained, either to foreigners, or to those to whom the language is vernacular.

Though I have followed the vulgar orthography of these words, in this essay, it was not because I approved of it; but because I thought it expedient to assign the reason for the alteration, before its introduction.

The adverbs hence, thence, whence, include, in their meaning, the idea of the preposition from: consequently the prefixing of this preposition to these adverbs, is superfluous, and if so, inelegant. Hence, signifies from this place, thing, declaration, or event; as I will go hence; that is, I will go from this place. The sleep of a laboring man is sweet; hence we conclude that labor is a corporeal blessing; that is, from this thing we conclude, &c. Jesus Christ our Lord, said, I am the way, and the truth, and the life: hence we conclude, that he was very God; that is, from this declaration, &c. What the prophet Isaiah prophesied concerning our Lord Jesus Christ, came to pass: hence we conclude that the prophet Isaiah was divinely inspired; that is, from this event we conclude, &c. When another adverb is subjoined, it signifies from this time, together with the idea of the subjoined adverb superadded; as henceforth, or henceforward; that is, from this time forth, or forward; as, "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine,

until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." *Mat. xxvi. 29.* That is, from this time forth, or forward.

When hence follows a verb signifying motion, it signifies from this place to another at an indeterminate distance : as I will go hence and meditate ; that is, to some indeterminate distance from this place.

Thence, signifies from that place, or from that time, and when used as an illative conjunction, it signifies for that reason ; as he went to Paris, and thence to Madrid ; that is, from that place or city to Madrid : from the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ to his glorious death, were thirty three years, thence to his ascension into heaven, were forty days ; that is, from that time to his ascension into heaven : all things in the world exhibit to us the marks of infinite wisdom and design, thence we conclude that a Being of infinite wisdom gave them existence ; that is, for that reason we conclude, &c. When another adverb is subjoined to thence, it signifies from that time, together with the superadded idea of the subjoined adverb ; as I will see you to-morrow, if God permit, but no more thenceforth ; that is, no more from that time forth.

Whence signifies from what place, time, origin, or book ; as whence came you ? That is, from what place came you ? Whence do Christians reckon their years ? That is, from what time, or epocha ? Whence is the word Christian derived ? That is, from what origin, or original word ? Whence do you draw your arguments

for the christian faith ? That is, from what source, or book ?

When thence follows a verb of motion, it signifies to an indeterminate distance from that place ; as he went thence and wrote a letter ;—that is, from that place to an indeterminate distance.

When whence is used as an illative, or inferring conjunction, it signifies for which reason, or cause ; as all material substances tend to corruption : whence we conclude that they are not self-existent and eternal ; that is, for which reason or cause we conclude, &c.

The possessive case whose, of the personal relative pronoun who, seems to be improperly, if not absurdly applied to inanimate and irrational beings. The stone whom we call a diamond is very valuable ; and the horse whom I ride suits me well, are as proper and as elegant expressions as the stone, whose property is to cut glass, is called a diamond, and the horse, whose name is lightfoot, belongs to me. If the former pair of expressions be condemned, why not the latter pair, seeing the same relative, only in different cases, refers to the very same antecedents in each ? I have often thought, that gentlemen of liberal education, fell into this impropriety from inattention, or rather from vulgar custom so prevalent over the greatest geniuses : The following general rule will, I think, remove this impropriety, viz.

Let the noun, which would follow the possessive, whose, when applied to an intelligent

being or person, be preceded by the article, the, and followed by the impersonal pronominal meaning of the personal possessive whose, viz. of which, when applied to an inanimate or irrational being, and the expression will be, not only synonymous to, but more proper and elegant than the possessive whose, followed by the noun or thing possessed: The horse, the name of which is lightfoot, belongs to me, is more proper than—the horse whose name is lightfoot belongs to me. The former mode of expression points out the horse as an irrational being, the latter as a person.

As I have, in the foregoing essay, sometimes used a double accent marked thus, (") I will explain the reason in the following remark, viz.

There are two cases, in which an accented consonant cannot, with propriety, immediately follow, in the same syllable, an immediately preceding vowel, viz.

1. When a single *c*, or *g*, comes between a final vowel of a preceding accented syllable, and either of the vowels *e*, or *i*, in words borrowed or derived from the Latin, the *c*, or *g*, in this case, sounds soft, the *c*, like soft *s*, and the *g* like *j*, and these soft sounds bear the force of the accent of the preceding syllable, though, in dividing the word into syllables, these consonants should be joined to the immediately following *e*, or *i*; as in *ve-ra"-ci-ty*, *bel-li"-ger-ent*, &c.—The double accent shows that the soft sounds of *c*, and *g*, terminate the preceding accented syllables; but it would be improper to write them

there, as youth and foreigners would think they should retain their hard sound, which they always do, when they immediately follow a vowel in the same syllable. Words in which *ia*, immediately follow *g*, are exceptions to this rule; as al-le'-giance, col-le'-gian, &c. in which *g* is not accented.

2. When *ci*, or *ti*, immediately precede any of the first five vowels, and at the same time immediately follow the vowel *i*, terminating an accented syllable, according to the usual division of words, the force of the accent will always fall on *ci*, or *ti*, which, in this case, sound like *sh*; but as it would be inconsistent with general practice to make *ci*, or *ti*, end the accented syllable, the preceding *i*, should be marked with a double accent, to show that the force of the accent falls on *sh*, derived from the following *ci*, or *ti*; as in ben-e-fi''-cial, e-di''-tion, &c. But when any other of the first five vowels immediately precede *ci*, or *ti*, in words either borrowed or derived from the Latin, that vowel itself bears the force of the accent, and consequently, retains its long sound; as in na'tion, comple'tion, devo'tion, diminu'tion, vora'cious, spe'cies, confu'cius, &c. except spe''cial, espe''cial, pre''cious; discre''tion, concre''tion, discu'tient, perou'tient and their derivatives.



The following errata escaped observation in a part of the copies, viz.—

Page 30, 10th line from the top, for Ca-per-na'-um, read *Ca-per'-na-um* ;—page 32, 12th line from the bottom, for Phi-la-del'-phia, read *Phil-a-del'ph-ia* ;—page 42, 16th line from the bottom, for arthitecture, read *architecture* ;—page 44, 13th line from the top, dele the first *e* in *Groeningen* ;—page 75, 7th line from the top, dele the comma next after *the* ;—page 87, 6th line from the bottom, for antheminthics, read *anthelminthics* ;—page 92, 9th line from the bottom, for kintal, pronounce *kintle*.

